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The
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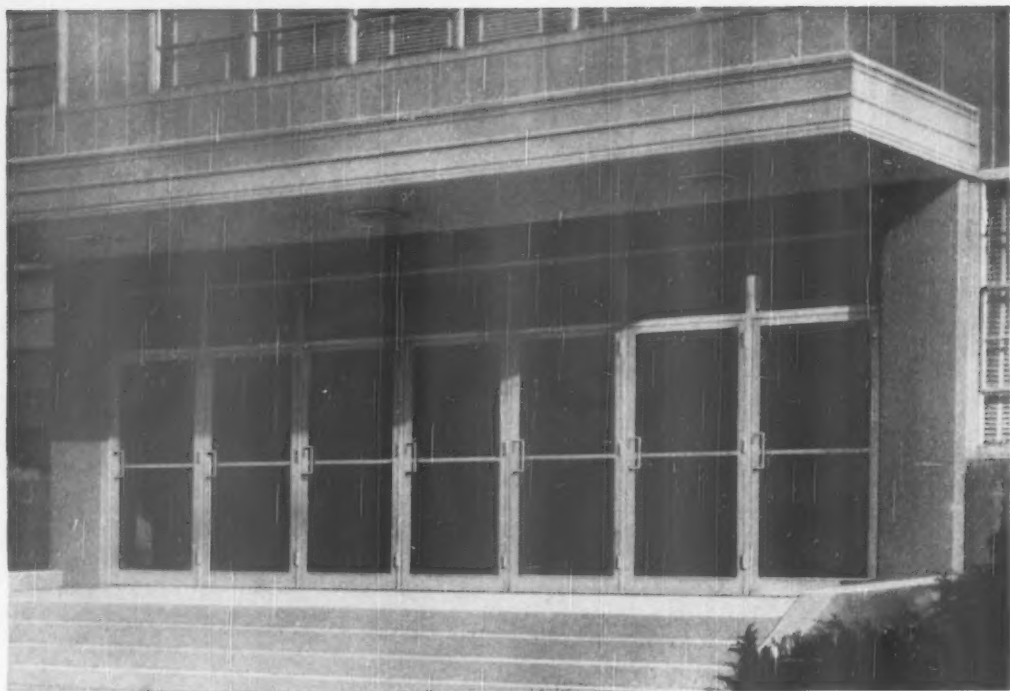
AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

JUNE • • 1950

A. O. STANLEY • *3,000 Miles—and Never a Quarrel!*

OCTAVUS ROY COHEN • *The Man Who Was Lonely*

EDOUARD HERRIOT • *Europe Struggles Toward Union*



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Talking It Over

LETTERS FROM
READERS OF THE ROTARIAN

Buffalo Should Be Included

Says BRADLEY J. HURD, Rotarian
Lumber Retailer
President, Boys' Club
Buffalo, New York

I have read with a great deal of interest the very fine article entitled *The City versus Boys*, by Herbert Hoover [THE ROTARIAN for April], and have noted the Clubs throughout Rotary which have sponsored Boys' Clubs, and am very sorry that the Rotary Club of Buffalo was not included.

In 1926 the Rotary Club of Buffalo, under the leadership of President Albert Finley, and in cooperation with the Joint Charities and Community Fund of Buffalo, started the Boys' Club of Buffalo, Inc. Since then they have continued their sponsorship, and have given the Boys' Club some \$50,000 for capital expenditures and equipment. In justice to them, and in appreciation, we wish respectfully to call these facts to your attention.

Roses for Ruth Chase

From MRS. BERNARD SCHRAEDER
Wife of Rotarian
Louisville, Ohio

A special bouquet of roses should be given to Ruth Chase for the wonderful manner in which she outlined and described the high privilege of being the wife of a Rotarian [I Married a Rotarian, THE ROTARIAN for April]. It really is a true story and perhaps all the happenings in it have been lived many times over by Rotary wives everywhere. I know I have.

Little Farmers Need Big Brothers

Says SAMUEL R. GUARD, Rotarian
Editor-Publisher, Breeder's Gazette
Louisville, Kentucky

Two articles in recent issues of THE ROTARIAN hold special interest for me. One is William F. McDermott's story about the great 4-H Club movement [Pioneers—1950 Variety, May, 1950].

In recent months I have addressed service clubs in Iowa, Ohio, Alabama, Kentucky, and other States, and I find business and professional men intensely interested in the promotion of agriculture locally and nationally. They all want to see the farm people in their regions prosperous and productive. Yet many of them wonder just how an individual service-club member can help in some definite way. Let me give them a way.

Let every service-club member become a "big brother" to a "little farmer." Let every service club appoint an agricultural committee—under the chairmanship of a leading businessman who was born on a farm. Then let that chairman sign up all members of the club who would like to form a partnership with a boy or girl who wants to take up a project and become a 4-H Club member. The big brother can finance the purchase of a calf, pig,



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Many of our Rotary Clubs, and Kiwanis and Lions Clubs, too, are already deep in 4-H work, I know. Yet I am thinking of the great good that would be served the causes of agriculture and citizenship if every one of the million service-club men in the United States were to become a big brother to a little farmer. I ask you to think it over, fellow Rotarian.

The other article that interested me was a brief item in *Last Page Comment* in the April issue. It told how an Indiana sheep raiser gave human nature just the right twist to save his flocks from neighbors' dogs. Could it be that our *Breeder's Gazette* should have had credit as the source of the item? We told the story in our February, 1950, issue as we reported results of an essay contest held by the Central States Sheep & Wool Association on the question "How I Keep Dogs Out of My Sheep." Was it, by chance, your source?

EDS. NOTE: It was, Your *Breeder's Gazette* should have had the credit—and it was our oversight, not Reed Shafer's, that caused the lamentable omission. As one editor to another, Sam, maybe you know what it is to have a lot of material going through the machine—and to find out later that some important little piece fell out somehow. Well, we're going to take a wrench to a couple of loose bolts!

These, Too, Were Decorated

Points Out W. R. HERSTEIN, Rotarian Executive Director
Memphis International Center
Memphis, Tennessee

In THE ROTARIAN for April I noted the picture of Rotarian William K. von Weiler, of Ferndale, Michigan, who recently received the award of Knight of Orange Nassau from The Netherlands Government [*Scratchpaddings*, page 46]. I also note that William G. Bryant, Netherlands Consul, says that this is the first time the award has been given outside the military or diplomatic service during his 28 years' tenure.

In Memphis there are four men to whom the award has been made, three of them Rotarians. For proof, here is their picture [see cut], taken at the presentation ceremony. From left to right are Max Pilliard, Netherlands

Consul at St. Louis, Missouri; Rotarian Caffey Robertson; Consul General J. B. V. M. J. van de Martel, of Chicago, Illinois, who bestowed the decorations; Rotarian Francis G. Hickman; Walter C. Chandler, ex-Mayor of Memphis; and myself.

In 1946 the city of Enschede, which is the principal textile-manufacturing center of The Netherlands and whose purchases of Memphis cotton run annually into many millions of dollars, appealed to the Mayor of Memphis (at that time Mr. Chandler) for aid. Enschede, only three miles from the German border, was bombed 30 times and was practically destroyed. Memphis "adopted" Enschede through the instrumentality of the Memphis International Center, and we were able to furnish substantial assistance to the inhabitants of the city. It was in recognition of this service that the awards were made to the Mayor and the three Rotarians at a banquet participated in by 200 of our citizens.

Inspiration Recalled

By DOMINADOR S. OLEGARIO, Rotarian Director, Radio School
Dagupan, The Philippines

Congratulations and thanks for the article on "Eddie" Guest, "Poet Laureate of the Home," by Richard C. Hedke [THE ROTARIAN for March].

Some 20 years ago Eddie's poems in the *Chicago American* were an inspiration to me as a self-supporting engineering student in Chicago. Hence, as a member of the Rotary Club of Dagupan, just imagine what a pleasant surprise it was to me to find the article and how proud I was to know that the very man who had inspired me in my early years of struggle has been and is a rabid Detroit Rotarian.

Doubtless, Rotarians like me who have known Eddie either personally or by his writings must be proud of him and Eddie must be proud of Rotary. Orchids to you, Detroit Rotarians!

Waupun Tops Sturgis

Says J. P. TORRES, Rotarian Export-Sales Manager
Waupun, Wisconsin

The article *New Start in Sturgis*, by The Scratchpad Man [THE ROTARIAN for



Photo: Memphis Commercial Appeal

In this group are four Memphis men whom The Netherlands has honored (see letter).

April), regarding the Grapmanises family of displaced persons is very interesting, but I wish to call your attention to the fact that the Rotary Club of Waupun brought a displaced-persons family to Waupun, where they arrived October 2, 1949. This makes the family in Sturgis the second family and not the first.

With the help of the Club I started working to bring our family in December, 1948. The family consists of Richard Lehtmetts; his wife, Marliese; and their daughter, Ly. They have been living at my home since their arrival, and Miss Lehtmetts is now attending the University of Wisconsin, aided by a scholarship from the Waupun Rotary Club.

'International Flavor Evident'

Notes WILL HAYES, Rotarian
Assistant Professor of Education
University of California
Santa Barbara, California

Not alone were the articles in THE ROTARIAN for March timely and interesting, but a casual glance made its international flavor evident. Just for the fun of it, I checked it for geographical coverage and found that all the countries of North America, the 48 States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and the U.S.A.'s insular possessions were mentioned, as were 11 countries of South America, 8 countries in Europe, and 4 in Asia, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand also were mentioned in several places.

I must confess that I looked in vain for any mention of the Antarctic Continent, which seems to me a gross oversight on the part of either your editorial staff or of Rotary International to establish a Club there!

Jean Harris Inspires Program

Notes JOHN T. BREGER, Rotarian
Educator
Seneca, South Carolina

We Seneca Rotarians think that Rotarians throughout the world will want to know that Jean Harris inspired a recent ladies' day program with her article *Those Years with Paul* [THE ROTARIAN for February].

In her article Jean told of her early days in Chicago and how she met Paul. Taking a tip from her, we drew names from a box and asked Rotarians and their ladies, alternating, to tell briefly how they met their mate. Prizes were presented to the best or most romantic account. The "Rotary Ann" who won in the "ladies' division" met her husband at a carnival.

And who were the judges of this contest? The bachelor members of the Club. Who could be more capable than they? All in all, it was a hilarious affair. Thanks, Jean!

'Pay Later' Causes Trouble

Believes A. M. DA CRUZ, Rotarian
Realtor
Garcia, Brazil

The symposium *You Are the Whole-saler: What Would You Do?* [THE ROTARIAN for March] was interesting from any point of view. As facts somewhat the same have happened with men un-

der my orders, and I have never taken any drastic measures, I disapprove of Antonio B. Cavalcanti's suggestion that the employee be punished.

The solution of such cases may be found in the much more interesting work of the "debt doctor," described in *They Call Him the 'Debt Doctor'*, by J. Douglas Johnson and Jonathan Bradshaw, in the same issue. That is a true Rotarian service, moreover, nowadays

when domestic economy is generally ill managed. The "buy now and pay monthly" system is, in my opinion, the main cause of working people's money troubles, especially in countries where there is no price or rate-of-interest control, and where unscrupulous merchants charge as much as their unmeasured ambition likes on credit buyers. I pay my compliments to Price A. Patton for his so human but hard work.

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Keeping Tab on Club Funds

THIS month marks the end of the current fiscal year in Rotary and brings with it the important annual job of auditing the financial records maintained by Rotary Clubs. For all Rotarians, but particularly for Club officers responsible for an end-of-the-year audit, this review of the subject may prove to be of some help.

A sound financial status is as essential to the smooth functioning of a Rotary Club as it is to a commercial organization, and to achieve such a condition the same principles of good money management followed in industry must be applied by Rotary Clubs. Budgets should be established and adhered to, disbursements properly recorded, income statements made, and periodic reports submitted to the Club Directors for approval.

Within such a fiscal framework, an annual audit of Club finances plays a vital part, both in the interest of the Club as an organization and for the benefit of individual members. This is especially so at this time of the year when new Club officers are preparing to begin their administration. For it is of mutual benefit to the outgoing and incoming officers that the Club's financial house be in good order before the administrative reins change hands.

As recommended in the Standard Club By-Laws, an "audit by a certified public accountant or other qualified persons shall be made once each year of all the Club's financial transactions." The procedure chosen, of course, is decided upon by each Club according to its own particular needs. Some Rotary Clubs have their books audited regularly by local professional firms, while others have found it equally satisfactory to appoint an Auditing Committee.

As the audit report includes a statement of unpaid bills and accounts receivable, it gives the Club President (or Secretary) an opportunity to review this aspect of the Club's finances in order that arrangements might be made for early payment or collection. In the matter of payment of bills, it is customary in many Clubs for the Secretary to certify that the bills are in order by preparing a voucher for each expenditure signed by himself or the President, after which the voucher is presented to the Treasurer for payment. When a check has been drawn, the voucher is returned to the Secretary for recording and filing.

In addition to bringing to light such inevitable mistakes as arithmetical errors, an audit focuses attention on old debts that might have been forgotten, or long-standing accounts receivable.

If you want further opportunity to "read Rotary" in Spanish, you will find it in REVISTA ROTARIA, Rotary's magazine published in that language. A one-year subscription in the Americas is \$2.

A Little Lesson in Rotary

ESTE mes corresponde al final del año social en Rotary y trae consigo la importante tarea anual de revisar las cuentas de los Rotary clubs. Para todos los rotarios, pero particularmente para los funcionarios de club a cuyo cargo está dicha inspección, este repaso de tal materia puede resultar útil.

Para el fácil funcionamiento de un Rotary club es esencial una situación económica sana, como lo es para una organización comercial. Para lograrla han de aplicarse a los Rotary clubs los mismos principios de manejo adecuado de los fondos que se aplican a la industria. Han de formularse presupuestos y cumplirse. De los desembolsos ha de quedar documentación adecuada; han de formularse estados de los ingresos y balances periódicos que deberán someterse a la consideración y a la aprobación, en su caso, de la junta directiva del club.

Con esta estructura contable, la revisión anual de las cuentas del club desempeña función vital, tanto en favor del club, como organización, cuanto en favor de sus miembros. Esto es particularmente cierto en esta época del año en que nuevos funcionarios del club se disponen a iniciar su administración. Porque es de beneficio mutuo para los funcionarios salientes y entrantes que los asuntos económicos del club estén en orden antes de que cambie de manos la administración.

Según se recomienda en el reglamento del club, "una vez al año un contador público titulado revisará en sus pormenores todas las operaciones de orden económico realizadas por el club". El procedimiento escogido queda naturalmente a discreción de cada club, de acuerdo con sus propias necesidades. Algunos Rotary clubs hacen revisar periódicamente sus libros por contadores profesionales locales, en tanto que otros han encontrado igualmente satisfactorio nombrar un comité de revisión de cuentas.

Puesto que el informe de la revisión incluye un estado de cuentas pendientes de pago y de cobro, da al presidente (o al secretario) del club oportunidad de revisar este aspecto de la economía del club, por la posibilidad de hacer algo para el pronto pago o cobro pendientes. En cuanto al pago de cuentas, se acostumbra en muchos clubes que el secretario certifique que las cuentas son correctas mediante un comprobante, firmado por él o por el presidente, por cada desembolso, comprobante que se presenta al tesorerero para su pago. Una vez extendido el cheque respectivo, el comprobante vuelve al secretario para su registro y archivo.

Además de descubrirse así equivocaciones inevitables, tales como errores de aritmética, la revisión hace notar también deudas viejas cuyo pago haya podido olvidarse, o cobros que hayan permanecido pendientes de realizarse por mucho tiempo.



■ OCTAVUS ROY COHEN tasted engineering, newspaper work, and

law before he turned to writing fiction. He has authored over 50 books, several plays, some 30 motion pictures, and many radio programs. His stories are frequently seen in U. S. magazines. A graduate of Clemson College and a former Birmingham, Alabama, Rotarian, he now resides in Los Angeles, California. His son, Octavus Roy Cohen, Jr., is a member of the Red Bank, New Jersey, Club.

Harris & Ewing



■ A. O. STANLEY, born in Kentucky, grew up to become Governor of his native State. With a degree from Centre College, he began practicing law and later was elected to the U. S. Congress as a Kentucky Representative. Following his gubernatorial years, he returned to Congress as a Senator from Kentucky. Now Chairman of the U. S.-Canada Commission, he resides in Washington, D. C.

Wallace



■ KENNETH L. WILSON, called "Tug" by his fellow members of the Rotary Club of Chicago, has been commissioner of the Western Intercollegiate Conference since 1945. Before that he was director of athletics at Northwestern University. He has been in collegiate sports ever since his playing days at the University of Illinois.

Experts at weaving baskets popular with tourists are the Miamac Indians pictured on the cover. The photo was furnished by the Nova Scotia Bureau of Information.

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Atoms Working for Peace

IN THESE MIGHTY BITS OF ENERGY THERE'S HOPE

FOR A BETTER, HEALTHIER WORLD--IF MEN SATISFY CERTAIN 'IFS.'

By Arthur H. Compton

*Nobel Prize Winner in Physics; Chancellor,
Washington University; Rotarian*

I SHALL never forget the drama of the first atomic chain reaction the morning of December 2, 1942, in our Chicago laboratory.

From the balcony where I stood I could watch as Enrico Fermi, the great Italian nuclear physicist, directed preparations for the critical experiment. A dozen assisting scientists tensely studied instruments. On a platform overlooking a large cubical pile of graphite and uranium blocks another group of men waited quietly. They were the "suicide squad." If all went wrong, it was their job to destroy the pile.

A hundred feet away, behind two concrete walls, a third group of men followed the experiments with remote instruments. They were prepared to set off the electrical mechanism that would throw in safety rods in case the reaction became too violent.

At last Fermi gave the order to draw out the control rod one foot. This was it—the critical test. Geiger counters clicked faster and faster until their sound became a mere rattle. The galvanometer moved, slowly, then with increasing speed. The reaction grew until there might be danger.

"Throw in the safety rods!" Fermi snapped. Quickly the pointer returned toward zero. The rattle of the counters fell to a slow series of clicks. The men relaxed with an audible sigh, and grins spread across the faces of the "suicide squad." A little cheer went up and someone handed Fermi a bottle of Italian wine.

Thus atomic power was born.

As Rotarians, what we want to know about atomic energy is this: "What will it do to give us peace,

freedom, and a chance to grow toward more worthy manhood?"

Actually, the atomic bomb is only a dramatic incident in a great human pageant. It would be a mistake to suppose that the scientists set out initially to build a bomb. This was indeed the central military objective of the war effort, but it was only the wartime aspect of a much greater vision.

I do not mean to minimize the destructive powers of the atom. No one knows better than the atomists that from here on, war will be so destructive that its waging will be madness. The world must see that this is true and be compelled to find a way whereby war can be prevented. But of even more concern is this fact: in atomic energy is a new, great opportunity to enrich life.

Foremost among the evident uses of atomic energy is that of supplying heat and power. The Hanford plutonium plants in the State of Washington are heating the great Columbia River at a fuel cost not greatly exceeding that of coal. Although there is no immediate possibility of atomic-power plants for civilian use, the importance of this seems to me to be that we need no longer worry about exhausting the world's energy supply in coal and oil. Here is another reservoir that is practically inexhaustible.

Of even more importance to future generations are the uses to which we can put the new artificial elements or "isotopes." With these the trained laboratory technician can trace disease, study the chemistry of life processes, and help make this a better, healthier world in which to live.

We can use atomic energy as a weapon, as a source of power, or

even as a means of understanding life itself. But there is more to atomic energy than that. In it there is a great lesson that we must never forget. It is the lesson of free men working in harmony toward a common goal.

During the war a general said to me, "Compton, you scientists don't have any discipline. You don't know how to take and give orders."

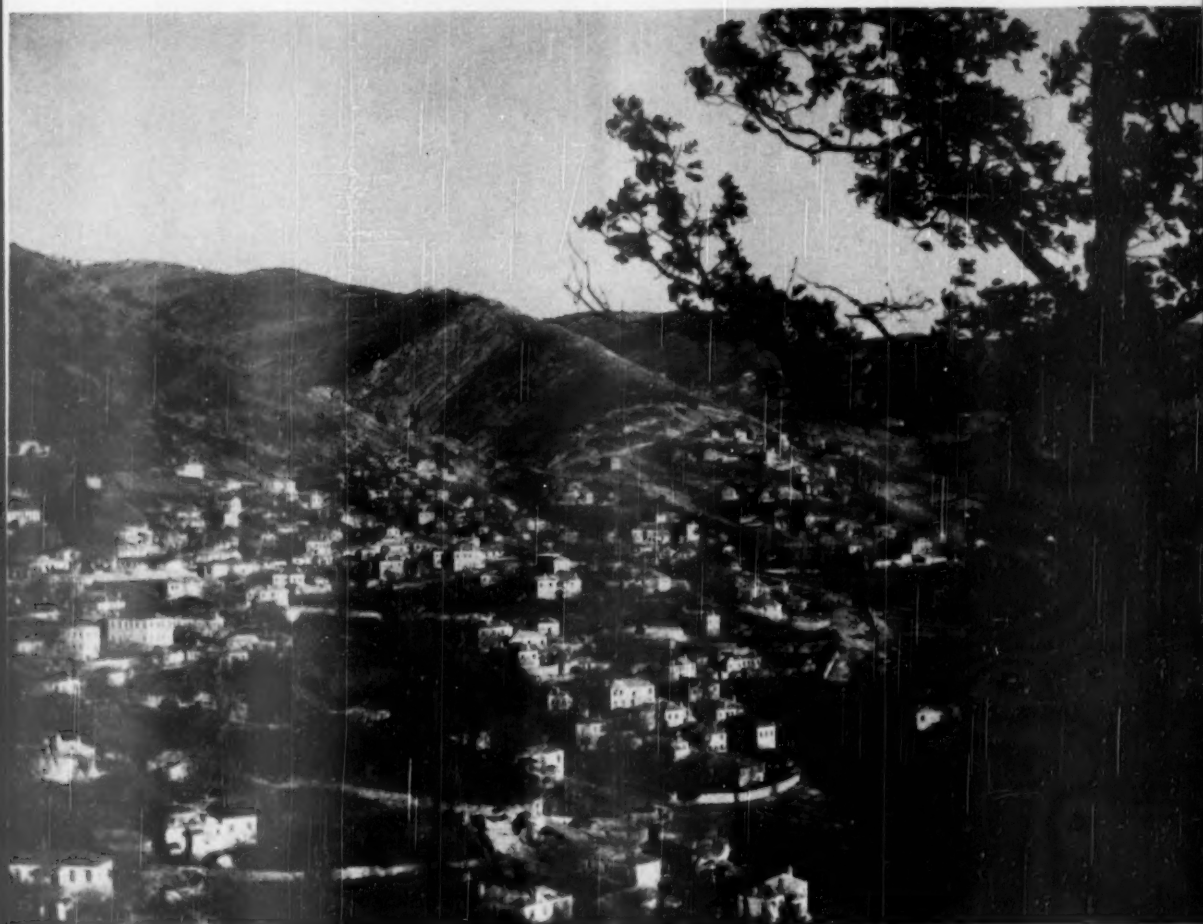
I thought that over a moment before I answered: "Yes, General, you are right. We don't know how to take and give orders. But we have a different kind of discipline. There isn't anyone who can tell a scientist what to do. He has to figure that out for himself. Then he needs the kind of discipline that will make him do what he sees needs to be done."

THIS, I say, is the self-discipline of the free man. It works only if two conditions are satisfied. The first is that the common goal shall be agreed upon. The second is that each person shall have a chance to know the situation so he can choose intelligently what his own part shall be. Here is the basis for the coöperation among free men that leads to peace, strength, and the sense of achievement that gives zest to life.

Indeed, if a free society is to survive, we *must* agree upon our goal—to build a society of men and women who find life worth while. As Rotarians, as men concerned with coöperation throughout the world, we also want above all to give our neighbors a chance for that worthy life.

If we approach the future with this purpose in our hearts, the mighty power of the atom that was first released that December day in Chicago will work for us.





The Sun Rises on Vasiliko

THIS IS a village in Northern Greece. Its name is Vasiliko . . . and as one sees it here the travel-folder adjectives *picturesque*, *quaint*, and *charming* spring to mind. It is only distance that lends this enchantment, however. For a close-up view shows a third of Vasiliko's houses bomb battered and empty, three-fourths of its people scattered to the four winds or dead, its children thin, its goats bony, and its vineyards in sore need of pruning.

A decade of invasion, occupation, shootings, and plunder brought Vasiliko to this pass, and there wouldn't be much hope for it, save for one thing: some business and professional men down in Athens 200 miles away decided recently to "adopt" the little mountain town and see what Greek could do to help Greek. How it is working out is told on page 42.



The Man Who Was Lonely

IT WAS AN OLD LESSON CLINT TAUGHT FERRISTOWN:
THAT YOU CAN'T JUDGE A FELLOW UNTIL YOU KNOW HIM.

EVERYBODY in Ferristown knew Clint Graham because he had lived there all his life, but he had no close friends.

He was tall and broad and sinewy, with sandy hair bleached almost white by the sun. His eyes were gray and his rough clothes were always clean and always shabby.

Clint was a solitary figure: sober, reliable, cordial enough when you happened to meet him on the street. But from boyhood he'd kept pretty much to himself, minding his own business and not interfering in that of others.

He lived alone in a little house that had once belonged to the railroad and had been occupied by a section foreman and his family. The whole town knew that he had been married and

widowed within a year—and that after the death of his wife he'd withdrawn even farther into his shell. He raised a little garden truck and had a small income which he earned as driver of the yellow school bus in District No. 6.

Ferristown is the center of a rich agricultural community. It has a few general stores, some garages and service stations, a restaurant, and a branch of the sheriff's office, in back of which is a single room sometimes used as a jail. But it has few residences.

Roads reach out in several directions from the town, and back from those roads are farms: large ones and small ones, each with its own trim house and big barn. The county seat is more than 30 miles away, and is quite a place. But Ferristown itself is not a residential community. It is merely the focal point of a farming area.

District School No. 6 was a few miles out from what we called the town. Every morning at 7 o'clock Clint showed up at the garage where the school bus was kept, checked his gas and oil, and started out to collect the children who attended the county grade school. It was a tedious task, involving a lot of mileage. He'd visit all the farmhouses where there were young children, load them one by one into his bus, and take them to school. At 3 o'clock he'd reverse the process, picking up the children at the school and depositing them at their homes.

Clint was a good man, and lonely by choice. But whereas he had no intimate friends, he did have one enemy. We all knew the history of that enmity. It had been going on a long time, so long we took it for granted and never realized it could be dangerous.





By Octavus Roy Cohen

The man's name was Ernie Morrison. Even as a kid Ernie had shown a mean streak a mile wide; he'd been a loud-mouthed bully, and we vaguely remembered that once Clint had given him a thorough licking when he'd stepped too far out of line.

But that in itself did not explain the hatred which Ernie Morrison felt toward Clint Graham. It explained how it had started, but what had brought it to a head was a fine gentle girl named Nora Landon.

Nora had been the daughter of a small farmer whose tract adjoined the farm of Ernie's father. She and Ernie had played together, and, during their high-school years, he had boasted that she was his girl. He'd driven off some of her would-be boy friends with his fists, but when Clint Graham started showing an interest in Nora, Ernie discovered promptly that his bullying tactics would get him nowhere.

The chances are that a nice girl

like Nora would not have married Ernie Morrison in any event, but Ernie never believed that. When Clint moved into the picture and started paying court to her in his shy, almost clumsy way, Ernie resented it loudly. And when finally Clint and Nora married and went to live in the little house by the railroad, the pent-up hatred which Ernie always had felt toward Clint flamed into open enmity.

In every settlement there is an undesirable element. These young men in Ferristown naturally gravitated toward Ernie Morrison. They were loud and objectionable, and because Ernie was their leader, they followed whatever course he directed. And so it was not now Ernie Morrison alone who declaimed often and bitterly against Clint Graham, but his cohort as well. On any provocation—or no provocation at all—Ernie and his group would sound off against Clint.

Meanwhile, after a single year of happiness with Clint, Nora

*Illustration by
John Merryweather*

died. Clint gave her a simple, heart-breaking funeral. He probably didn't know what Ernie and his friends were saying; that Clint had neglected her, and thus had hastened her death . . . absurd things that we all knew were too ridiculous to argue about.

Later Ernie Morrison married. He lived about four miles out in the country on a bedraggled farm. He had a tired, worn-out wife named Delia, and a nice little kid—now 9 years old—whose name was Sally. Sally attended grade school and therefore rode twice a day in Clint's bus, and that fact seemed to infuriate Ernie.

HE AND his worthless friends never missed an opportunity to rail against the school board for having given Clint the job of driving the school bus. They were all undesirable citizens, and, like most of their type, were against anything and everything which was right and decent.

Of course, most people would have told you, with perfect sincerity, that they paid no attention to what Ernie and his friends were saying. And that would have been true if nothing had ever happened to put it to the test.

But it is nevertheless a fact—call it a psychological phenomenon—that when something does go wrong, when a person's character is suddenly put on trial, all the below-the-belt remarks that have ever been made about that person seem to be remembered, even though their source is forgotten. And people, just by the fact of having remembered those remarks, inevitably give them a certain authority.

It was a situation that was unreasonable and unfair. It was a situation which couldn't go on forever. Something had to happen, and something did.

It was late April. The Winter had been cold, but Spring had arrived early. Almost overnight the woods and fields lost their gaunt, brown look and flashed into a brilliant green. Early Spring flowers were everywhere in profusion. It seemed good to be alive, to watch the world turning gay before your eyes. Only Ernie Morrison and his crowd seemed unaffected. Probably they didn't even know what was happening, because they

spent most of their time in the town's single dingy pool hall.

It was about 4 o'clock one afternoon when the first rumble of trouble was heard. I was in Ted Farnsworth's real-estate office when the telephone rang. It was Mrs. Farnsworth, who reported that Teddy, Jr., who was 10 years old, hadn't got home from school, and was more than an hour overdue.

Ted laughed and told his wife not to worry. Maybe, he said, Teddy had been kept in, but he knew when he said it that that wasn't so, because in rural schools like ours, kids aren't kept in. They all leave together in the bus.

He shrugged as he turned away from the 'phone, and made some comment about mothers being too quick to worry. But then he said, "I don't understand it, at that. Why should the bus be late?"

I suggested that he call the school. He did, but there was no answer. "You see," he said. "There's no one there. Maybe there's been an accident."

"And maybe the kids are all home by now. Quit worrying, will you, Ted?"

"I'm not worried," he protested, and maybe he wasn't. But that didn't hold for more than ten minutes, because then Peter Waring walked in and asked Ted if he knew what had happened to the school bus.

"Then something *did* happen?"

"Who said so? I'm asking—not telling. My wife called and said the kids haven't got home yet."

Ted said soberly, "My wife called, too." The men gazed at each other. "That Clint Graham," said Waring sharply. "People have been saying for a long time that something would happen to those kids."

"Wait a minute!" I stepped between them. "Have you two gone crazy? So the kids are a trifle late getting home. So what? Maybe the bus broke down or ran out of gas. Why jump on Clint Graham? What's he ever done except a good job?"

"Nobody likes him. They say he's not to be trusted."

They say! The most dangerous words in the world. I stood there and listened to a pair of stanch, intelligent citizens speculate about what might be wrong with Clint

Graham because *they said*. They forgot that the only people who had said things against Clint were Ernie Morrison and his no-good friends, they only knew that they had to have some basis for their parental worry, and they forgot the source of their prejudice while they discussed possibilities.

Unusual news travels fast in a community like Ferristown. A snowball rolling downhill is a snail compared to it.

All through School District No. 6 telephones started ringing. Near neighbors rushed to see each other personally. The county garage was called. They reported that Clint had left for the pick-up at his usual hour, that he should have been back long ago, and that they had heard nothing from him. In an incredibly short space of time, the community was quivering with apprehension and anger. And, what was much worse—panic.

Panic ferments swiftly. When its basis is worry about children, the depth and speed and intensity of it become incredible.

Apparently the school bus and 42 children, ranging in age from 7 to 13, had vanished. It wasn't possible, but it had happened.

A SEARCH was launched instantly. Automobiles sped out from farmhouses and went over Clint's known itinerary. Not a child had reached home. Fathers and mothers, abandoning commonsense in their worry, let their imaginations run wild. And underneath it all was a dangerously growing bitterness against Clint Graham.

Ernie Morrison and his crowd led it, of course. Whereas other men voiced their doubts in reasonable language, Ernie let all his hatred of years explode in vitriolic oratory. He made accusations which were absurd on the face of them: Clint had kidnaped the children, he had got drunk and driven them into the river (and the voices which reminded Ernie that Clint was a teetotaler were very weak), he had done any one of a number of horrible things. He played on the basic feeling of panic and fanned it into an unnatural—but understandable—terror.

Ernie raved and ranted. His little [Continued on page 51]



Europe Struggles Toward Union

IN ITS NEW COUNCIL THERE'S HOPE
FOR GROWING CONTINENTAL CO-OPERATION



By Edouard Herriot
Former Premier of France

Illustrations by
Franklin McMahon

TO CREATE a united Europe, it will be necessary to destroy much, even before constructing a little. Our continent is set in very ancient forms and often in many secular faiths. Yet if there is to exist a peaceful and prosperous world, Europe must be strong and united. And that is the goal of the new Council of Europe.

This body came into existence by a Statute signed by ten constituent nations in London, May 5, 1949, at sessions over which I had the honor to preside.* Now 12 nations of Western Europe are members, with the application of Western Germany pending. I should make it clear at once that

the Council of Europe is not a superparliament. It has no power other than derives from the public opinion it creates.

The Council has two major bodies: the Consultative Assembly and the Committee of Ministers.

The Assembly, which corresponds to a parliament and which holds open sessions, is composed of 101 members, each member State having a delegation roughly proportional to its population and selected by each member State in its own way. The Committee of Ministers, which corresponds roughly to a cabinet, is composed of one representative from each member State. It meets in secret, has no power to enforce its decisions, passes upon the "recommendations" of the Assembly, and

reports these back to the member Governments. An Assembly "recommendation" requires a unanimous vote, but a "wish" of the Assembly is accepted by a mere two-thirds' majority.

The Assembly, it will be observed, is constituted as an outlet and sounding board of nonofficial opinions, while the Committee of Ministers is the official link between the Council of Europe and the member States, reflecting official views. By Article 23 of the Council Statute, the Ministers were given authority to control the agenda for the Assembly—and to this the Assembly has objected vigorously, holding that control of the agenda is tantamount to direction of the body itself. The Assembly proceeded, therefore, to

* For an account of the movement which led to the organization, see *Europe Pulling Together* by Richard N. Coudenhove-Kalergi, The Random House, 1949.

construct its own agenda at its first session.

The procedural point thus raised was discussed by the Committee of Ministers at its second meeting, held in Paris last November. It finally decided not to exercise this right of control over the agenda—a decision of great potential import, since it expands the sphere of the Assembly's independence.

That controversy is typical of others which have already arisen—and may be expected—between the Assembly and the Committee of Ministers. It also revealed the complexity of overlapping or conflicting interest in Europe. For instance, the position of our British friends with regard to unification is qualified by concern for the wide-flung Commonwealth of Nations.

The vast variety of problems facing the Council is shown in these nine points from the agenda of the initial meeting of the Assembly:

1. *Changes in the political structure of Europe.*
2. *Safeguarding and developing the rights of man.*
3. *The position of the Council of Europe in the United Nations Economic and Social Council.*
4. *Social security.*
5. *Cultural coöperation by members of the Council.*

6. *Unification of laws of member States to provide, ultimately, for a European nationality and a single European passport.*

7. *Joint public works by member States.*

8. *A European patent office.*

9. *Pooling of scientific research and technical development as well as raw-material and power resources.*

These topics broke down into many detailed problems during debate, but many both large and small were touched but lightly because of lack of time. However, the Assembly did agree to recommend a mutual multilateral system of payments with the creation of a permanent commission to coördinate credit policies. It also favored increased powers to the Organization for European Economic Coöperation (OEEC),* planning for economic union, and a system of guaranteed prices. It approved the calling of economic and industrial conferences, the control of international cartels, and a joint patent office.

In the cultural field, the Assembly reached recommendations on the free circulation of works of art, coöperation in scientific research, a council of the Ministers

*This is the organization of the 17 countries receiving aid and implementing the European Recovery Program. For an account of its operation, see *Good News Being Made in Europe*, by Paul G. Hoffman, *THE ROTARIAN* for January, 1949.

of Education, creation of an all-European university, and a European Cultural Center.

In the area of social security, it recommended that member States change their national laws, study the acceptance of a general convention on social-security matters, and prepare a multilateral pact.

Debate was so vigorous and extensive that time permitted only five of the nine agenda items to be brought to a decision. Several problems which could not be discussed in the time allotted were therefore returned to special committees.

THE Assembly's recommendations were reviewed later by the Ministers. In the cultural and social-security fields there was quite general agreement. The Ministers recommended to member States the convention on immigrants adopted by the International Labor Conference in 1949. On the other hand, it referred back to the OEEC the resolutions on pooling European resources, on multilateral payments leading to free exchange of European currencies, on the creation of a consulting organization of banks, on a common policy of credits, on calling industrial conferences, and on a European agreement on the control of international cartels.

The Assembly had suggested a commission to negotiate with the U.S.A., speaking for the common policy of the European bloc, and to seek a common accord on the modification of existing pacts to help develop European exports. This the Ministers thought premature.

The declaration on the rights of man was referred by the Ministers to a committee of jurists, as was the proposal for a common European passport to the member States.

One important result of the early deliberations of the Assembly—the Ministers agreeing—was to set up a Permanent Commission to coördinate the decisions of the Assembly and the reports of the committees and to prepare the agenda. And in many points, this Commission has been granted the power of decision. Already it has met twice, authorizing six committees formed by the Assembly to meet [Continued on page 54]

The Council of Europe

The Council of Europe consists of the following member States:

	Number of Members in Consultative Assembly	Number of Members in Committee of Ministers
Great Britain	18	1
France	18	1
Italy	18	1
Turkey	8	1
Belgium	6	1
Greece	6	1
Netherlands	6	1
Sweden	6	1
Denmark	4	1
Eire	4	1
Norway	4	1
Luxemburg	3	1
Total	101	12

West Germany applied for admission September 8, 1949. The meetings of the Assembly are open; those of the Committee of Ministers are secret. The members of the Assembly are seated by name, alphabetically, without regard to the country represented. The size of the delegations to the Assembly is based on total population of the participating States. The method of selection of its delegation is left to each member State. Most delegations are composed of equal numbers of the party in power and the opposition parties, so as to offer a true cross-section of opinion.

ANTHONY EDEN on 'Unity among Free Peoples'

A SPIRIT of doubt is abroad whether a way of life founded on the dignity of man and the rights of the individual can endure. We of the British Commonwealth and Empire have a particular responsibility in this matter, for ours is still the world's outstanding example of freely associated peoples who do coöperate closely without written rules, and on a basis of a frank and true partnership. Yet it is not enough to rest on this.

We all know what is the challenge of our times: it is communism, not in one country, but as a world revolutionary movement. But are we making the best use of the forces, spiritual and other which we can command, to meet this challenge?

In my view, the answer lies in how far we can succeed in promoting the growth of confidence and of interdependence among nations. This cannot be carried too far so long as it is by free consent. What are the signs in this respect?

Surely a special tribute must be paid to the United States, whose break with the tradition of isolation has colored the whole political and economic development of world affairs in these postwar years. It is indeed significant that the United States, which is capable of self-sufficiency within its own borders, should have the vision to believe in the interdependence of nations. Even more than this, it has put that belief into practice. Much of the impulse to advance in political coöperation has sprung from the brave experiment in European economic coöperation made possible by the Marshall Plan.

Meanwhile, in the sphere of military security America's membership in the Atlantic Pact is an immense psychological as well as material factor. But until we in Europe stand on our own feet, there is a lack of balance in transatlantic relations which is disturbing to both ends of the cable. We are too much at the receiving end; and if such a state of affairs were prolonged indefinitely, we should lose much of that vitality and leadership which it has been our pride to exert in the past.

We must, by our initiative, redress the balance and build a true unity which is based upon equal endeavor. The cynics say that it is only the impulse of fear which has linked the Western world in the present, almost bewildering variety of pacts and regional associations. That, I am convinced, is not the whole truth. It is, I am sure, the spontaneous wish of millions to achieve a new human relationship with their fellows, which will not depend on any one ide-

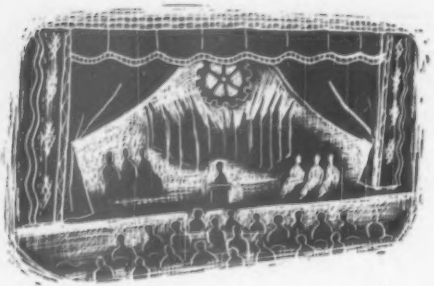


Anthony Eden, M.P., distinguished British statesman who was active in drafting the U. N. Charter at San Francisco in 1945. . . . This statement is an excerpt from an address which he delivered before the Rotary Club of Leamington Spa and Warwick, England, in which he holds honorary membership.

ology, but on their faith in freedom and on their will to peace. It is for this mission that Rotary stands.

Many of us hoped, and I was certainly among them, that the United Nations would provide not only the precept but the practice of world unity. But the failures, which it would be idle to conceal, have not been the responsibility of the majority but of a minority of the United Nations members. It is the majority which have set out to buttress their organization by the regional associations with which we are all familiar. And it is the majority which have struggled for four years to achieve agreement on what is fundamental to the whole conception of the United Nations—a universal declaration of human rights. On the surface, this might not seem so difficult.

If the United Nations meets with still further obstacles in working out the instrument by which to enforce these rights, we must not despair. For, in the meantime, the Council of Europe has surely done well to seek to establish a basis of agreement within a narrower circle, so that at least over a large area of Europe a minimum standard of civilized conduct can be practiced and upheld. It is a minimum standard based on the security of the individual, on freedom from arbitrary arrest, and on respect for family life.



The Stage Is Set

SOME LAST-MINUTE NEWS

ABOUT ROTARY'S 1950 CONVENTION.

By J. Edd McLaughlin

*Chairman, 1950 Convention Committee;
Rotarian, Ralls, Tex.*

YOU will hear from a distinguished world statesman who has the tremendous job of holding 59 nations together.

You will "talk shop" with a roomful of men of your own calling who hail from Kokomo, Karachi, and all points between.

You will see a mass of serious fellows, who seem to know *Robert's Rules* backward and forward, deliberating proposed changes in a great international movement.

And you will listen to music, go sailing down the river, dance at a ball, enjoy a banquet, meet the old crowd and greet the new.

You will do all these things, that is, if you are one of the thousands of Rotarians and their wives and children who will be in Detroit, Michigan, this month for the 1950 Convention of Rotary International. The dates, as you know, are June 18-22, and I am happy to say that the stage is all set. We could raise the curtain tomorrow, practically.

The fact is we have raised it a little already in past weeks—to give you a glimpse of what is coming. In the March issue of this Magazine, Walter W. Fuller told you something about Detroit the city. In the May number E. Roy Shaw described the program of entertainment, Roy being head of the Host Club Executive Committee. Now it is my privilege to give you a preview of the speaking program, the craft and group assemblies, the more serious side of things, as we might term it.

First I'd like to make a kind of marginal note right here. Somewhere one of my Rotary friends is saying, "Wait a min-

ute, Edd. I'd like to attend that Convention, but I can't. I'm not eligible."

Well, it is true that attendance is somewhat limited. The Detroit reunion is to be the first "delegates' Convention" in Rotary history—with attendance held to certain categories of Rotarians and their families, so that we don't swamp Detroit facilities. The thing that amazes me is how many thousands of people *can* go—not how many *can't*. I hope you are one who can—I urge you to ask your Club Secretary whether you are eligible and, if you are, to join the 5,000, 6,000, or 7,000 of us in an adventure in friendship you will never forget.

Somewhere in India right now is a textile man from Rhode Island. He's going from city to village, talking with business and professional men, visiting their homes, getting their "slant." He is our international President, Percy Hodgson, who, since last July, has flown to some 55 countries to "talk Rotary" with Rotarians and take a firsthand sample of their views on world problems. How he sizes it all up we should learn on the night of *Sunday, June 18*—for President Percy is the first speaker on our five-day program which opens that evening in Detroit's beautiful Temple Building. The 75-piece Scandinavian Symphony Orchestra of Detroit will share the stage with Percy Hodgson that night—to make a musical, inspirational prelude to the Week.

So we come to *Monday, June 19*.



McLaughlin

I myself have a pleasant duty that afternoon—to call for order, declare the 1950 Convention officially open, hand it to the President, and then relax as the week's program unfolds.

Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo is our headline speaker for that first plenary session. If you have been following his career, you know that this Filipino statesman is President of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Maybe you have read the newspaper stories telling how he has been working for world understanding even at lunch, taking statesmen from East and West out for quiet friendly discussion over the restaurant table. You may even be one of those thousands of Rotarians who know the Ambassador as "Rommy"—the Manila Rotarian and Past Vice-President of Rotary International whose career we have followed from Batavia to Australia to Lake Success.

Four of our Rotary Foundation Fellows—from Denmark, Brazil, England, and Switzerland—will be on the stage that afternoon, also. With Past President Ken Guernsey, of Florida, as their moderator, they are going to take us into the mind of intelligent modern youth and also show us what we are achieving with our Fellowships program.

And Monday night a boat ride!—the one Roy Shaw told you of last month. Two large lake steamers of the Bob-lo Lines will take us for a moonlight cruise up the Detroit River and into serene Lake St. Clair. How that will stimulate acquaintance!

Look forward, too, to the speaking program the afternoon of *Tuesday, June 20*. The man who



in Detroit

heads the Committee for Economic Development in the United States will be one of our speakers. He is Rotarian W. Walter Williams, of Seattle, and he has some ideas on Community Service that may surprise you. H. Roe Bartle, of Kansas City, Missouri, will follow him to the microphone with his views, always original, on how we can do our Youth Service job better. He is a Scout executive and a long-time Rotarian. And then as an added treat, we are bringing Detroit's beloved poet Edgar A. Guest to the platform. Past President Dick Hedke's story about Eddie in *THE ROTARIAN* for March makes me want to hear this



Detroit's spacious Temple Building will serve again as Rotary's Convention Hall.



SPEAKERS AT DETROIT: Percy Hodgson, Rotary's world President.



W. Walter Williams, head of Committee on Economic Development.



Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo, President of U. N.'s General Assembly.



H. Roe Bartle, Scout executive and long-time Rotarian of Kansas City.



Wm. C. MacKay, a New Zealand merchant, will lead business forum.



Edgar A. Guest, widely read poet and Detroit *Rotarian* for 37 years.

Human Nature Put to Work



A U. S. merchandising firm is revolutionizing the filing of salesman's expense accounts, sometimes known as "the swindle sheet." It has instructed its 100 travelling representatives to file their monthly debits via wire recorder, which happens to be a company product. The "exaggeration quotient" has fallen 27 percent, the company reports, and some of its boldest men prove meek as lambs on the recordings. Seems to be harder to tell a fib than write one.

—Paul Steiner, New York, N. Y.



One of my tenth-grade boys hated to read. When it was time to start *The Tale of Two Cities*, I could visualize him sitting bored and inattentive for a solid month. Then I confided to the class: "I believe Tom will like this novel because he is in the book. One of the main characters, Charles Darnay, reminds me more of Tom than anybody I've ever met."

Tom's eyes sparkled. He came alive in English II. "Just name another novel as good as that one," he pleaded as I handed him his examination paper marked "A."

—Tex Ann Aldridge, Duncan, Okla.



The new lad in the warehouse was big, strong, and willing. But he demurred at pushing the parcel-post cart to the post office. The job seemed to prick his dignity. We argued, we cajoled, but to no avail, and we feared we would have to discharge the boy. Then one evening—with the cart loaded and the boy balking—the boss himself interrupted what had become a regular debate. "The cart ready?" he asked. We nodded, then watched speechlessly as he took the handle and pushed the cart up the High Street to the post office. That was the end of our difficulty. The new lad now seems to look forward to the day's end chore of doing the job the boss was willing to do.

—T. G. Edgerton, Addington, England

Let's have your story. If it's used in this department, a \$10 check will be sent you (\$5 if it's from another publication)—Eds.

unusual Rotarian poet very much.

Baseball or choral music—what is your choice? You will have to decide between them on Tuesday night for we have lined up a block of seats for a night ball game between the Detroit Tigers and the Washington Senators and have also booked the Detroit Orpheus Club for a concert. The two events will run concurrently. So—Bach or batter up?

Say you are in the savings-and-loan business. Early *Wednesday, June 21*, you will head for a certain room in a Detroit hotel where all other savings-and-loan men at the Convention have gathered. The doctors, meanwhile, will be assembling in another place, the lawyers in another, and so on down the list of classifications. We call these our vocational craft assemblies and it is in them—there will be 38 at Detroit—where we get down to brass-tacks discussion of Rotary in our workaday lives.

The basic reason for Rotary's annual Convention, you know, is to make the rules and do the business of the movement. So on *Wednesday* afternoon you will see some 2,000 voting delegates perusing over 16 Proposed Enactments and Resolutions, some of them sweeping in nature. You will also hear reports from current officials that afternoon and you will take part in or watch balloting for Rotary's officers for 1950-51.

Eight large regional dinners will fill hotel ballrooms *Wednesday* evening, and right after them will come the annual President's Ball. A good time is in prospect.

By *Thursday, June 22*, you will have heard the phrase "Service Is Our Business" many times. It is to be our Convention theme, and in the closing plenary session on that morning it will receive final emphasis. A Vocational Service roundtable will bring spokesmen for big business, small business, the professions, and the trade associations before us. Past Governor William Calder MacKay, of New Zealand—he is a department-store manager—will serve as moderator.

Then we shall meet our officers for the next year and hear briefly from our President-Elect, and with our traditional singing of *Auld Lang Syne*, hands joined all around the hall, the 41st Con-

vention of Rotary International ends.

But how many other things go into a great Convention. I have traced only the main stream of this one for you. Let us now look at some of the tributaries. Surely Walter Jenkins is a tributary. He is the wonderful song leader from Houston, and as he has at many many Conventions in the past he will keep us smiling.

To go back in the Week to Sunday and Monday the Council on Legislation will meet on those days. It is the representative and deliberative body of some 160 Rotarians who weigh proposed legislation and make recommendations to the Convention on how to act on it. Past Vice-President Frank E. Spain will be its Chairman.

On Monday and Tuesday there will be numerous group assemblies—Club Presidents, Club Secretaries, bulletin editors, etc., meeting for fruitful discussion.

Contributing to the pleasure of the ladies will be sight-seeing and shopping tours. Tours of some of the giant auto plants in this world motor capital will be on the lists of many families. And Canada, you know, beckons from just across the Detroit River.

OUR facilities in Detroit are excellent—just as they were in 1934, when this great city entertained Rotary's 25th Convention. Our House of Friendship in the Statler hotel ballroom, for instance, will be a delightful place to chat, rest up, write letters home, and make friends. Our sons and daughters will have their Youth Hub in another hotel ballroom.

But it is fellowship more than facilities that make a Convention. Because this one will be smaller than last year's wonderful reunion, it may be by that token more intimate. Furthermore, it will be truly international. And the 500 Rotarians of Detroit, our RI Convention Committee, and hundreds of others who are working on the last details promise you that it will be the friendliest, finest Convention they can possibly make it.

People keep telling us Texans that we always stretch our stories. I'll stake my new Stetson hat on the claim that what I have told you is, if anything, an understatement. I expect to wear my hat home.

BLUEPRINT for HAPPINESS

SOME DETAILS ABOUT A PLAN FOR SERENE LIVING
THAT ASTONISHES PEOPLE WHEN THEY HEAR IT.

By T. E. MURPHY

FOR three months I have been asking friends and acquaintances if they were familiar with the greatest blueprint ever drawn for a happy life. Not one of the 70 persons I questioned could quote a line of this most famous code of human relations. All of them were intelligent, most of them went to church on Sunday.

The document they failed to remember was the Sermon on the Mount. This Magna Carta of their faith has become, so it seems to me, the forgotten sermon. As recorded in St. Matthew, Chapters 5 to 7, this most notable utterance of Jesus teaches not only spiritual lessons, but also practical techniques by which anyone may find health, success, and tranquillity; peace of mind and peace of soul. And although its counsels are neglected today, one of America's most eminent psychologists unhesitatingly asserts that only in the Sermon are to be found all the keys to serene and effective living.

Increasing armies of neurotic and discouraged people attest a spreading emptiness in modern life. That emptiness betrays itself in nostrums, sedatives, and exhilaratives heaped up on drug-store shelves, but most starkly of all it stands forth in today's pitiful quest for dollar security.

Yet the anxieties of average people are generally out of proportion to their problems. Few of us are ever called upon to meet heroic dangers; most of our difficulties are fairly simple: the job, the people we work with, the children; our need to be loved, to feel important, to be a part of things.

Why, then, are so many people leading lives of what Thoreau called "quiet desperation"?

The remedy for the desperate life, the prescription for heartache

and all the thousand shocks that flesh is heir to, lies ready at hand, simple and sure, in one great, neglected utterance—the Sermon's unsurpassed first principle for human relations.

Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.

But the Sermon does not begin or end with this Golden Rule; it is studded throughout with sound advice. On nothing is it more explicit than personal conduct in everyday affairs. The human tendency to criticize others, with no blame to ourselves, is thus denounced:

Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.

That very rule worked for Abraham Lincoln, bringing him strength and faith to hold the Union together and keeping him free of bitterness. No other historical figure ever quoted so often from the Sermon on the Mount.

NOT only must we refrain from condemning; we must forgive. And for many of us that is the hardest teaching of all. But physicians and psychologists today agree that it is also, by far, the most necessary:

Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thy enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you. . . . Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.

At this point it is easy to think that the teaching is unworkable, asking too much of human nature.

"We can't be expected to turn the other cheek," people will tell you. "No love is great enough for that."

Yet every mother, every father, must constantly turn the other cheek; forgiving while correcting children—forgiving and going right on loving, trying to help. In the same spirit of love and helpfulness, the Sermon urges us to try to understand, try to forgive, try to love everybody.

Once these apparently unrealistic doctrines are tried out, their practicality appears. Mrs. Jones moved into a tightly knit New England town. It was not long before she learned that her neighbor Mrs. Smith, noted for a sharp tongue, had been making unkind remarks about her. She restrained an impulse to rush next door and demand a showdown. A few days later she met a close friend of her detractor. She introduced herself. The other woman shrank back as though well briefed in Mrs. Jones' defects. "I live next door to Mrs. Smith," Mrs. Jones said brightly, "and I just can't resist telling you what a fine neighbor she is. I feel I'm very lucky to be near her." A few days later Mrs. Smith appeared at Mrs. Jones' door and said rather shamefacedly, "I really would like to be a good neighbor. Maybe I haven't been as good as you think I've been." No mention of the gossip was ever made and both became fast friends.

If we are at odds with our fellows, we are blocked in other relations:

Therefore if thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee; leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. Agree with thine adversary quickly. . . .

This was a new concept, changing the older idea of exact justice—an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. With the great message

came the supreme, perfected rule of mercy, which blesses him that gives more than him that receives. Nowhere is that more evident than in the modern problem of drunkenness. Psychiatrists are able to help only about 2 percent of alcoholic patients, but Alcoholics Anonymous reports success with 80 percent. What is the difference? Alcoholics Anonymous directly attacks all resentments: "We can't do a thing for you until you get all the resentments and hatreds out of your heart." *

FORGIVENESS, release from grudges, as taught in the Sermon, is important also in physical health. In the last 20 years the science of psychosomatic medicine, the interrelationship of mental and physical health, has grown remarkably. Physicians now know that worry, fear, anger, and hatred are poisons that can cripple and destroy the body as well as the mind; grudges can bring you arthritis, rage can bring about the need for surgery.†

A New York businessman, vice-president of his firm, expected to be chosen president when the founder died. But the directors chose an outsider instead. The resentment of the vice-president became a secret but all-powerful obsession; he could not sleep, he could not concentrate. One day he was shocked to overhear two office boys talking about him; people were saying he was going to pieces. He asked a wise friend what to do. "Love the man you resent," he was told. "Help him!"

Next morning he tried it; forced himself to make a suggestion. The new president grabbed him by the shoulders and cried: "Thank you! I'm scared of this new job. You know more about it than I do. Please help me." And life changed then and there for both of them.

Dr. Charles T. Bingham, of the Hartford Hospital, said recently: "Worry, fear, and anger are the greatest disease causers. If we had perfect faith, we wouldn't worry. Faith is the great healer. It seems logical that any organ of the body can be remarkably changed by emotional tension.

Worry and fear are the direct result of the American's overemphasis on material things, on money and social prestige."

To those who spend their lives piling up money bags for selfish ends, there comes this warning in the forgotten Sermon:

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal: but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven. . . . For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.

Yet this does not mean that one may not reap rich material rewards. On the contrary. Some of the promises are sweeping:

Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. . . . But seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.

Jesus emphasizes that great general promise by three more:

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.

These are truly dazzling promises, yet from childhood I have watched them being fulfilled before my eyes. My mother believed in them completely, her faith never shaken even at grim times when we were down, literally, to a last crust of bread. But, as Mother expected, things would invariably change for the better, and in ample time.

True, the instructions in the Sermon are not easy to follow. If I really worked at them, I would become, among other things, generous and openhanded, forgiving, loving, free from greed and malice. I would possess superb confidence that things would eventually come out all right and so I would not waste my strength, or ruin my digestion, through worry.

This immortal legacy is like a well of pure water for travellers on life's journey, where we can drink of the knowledge of those ways of life that are blessed. They who mourn shall be comforted, and those who hunger after righteousness, which is wisdom and understanding of universal law, shall be filled. The merciful are blessed for they shall obtain mercy, and the peacemakers, too, who shall be called "the children of God."

The Sermon reminds us to set a decent example in the world;

men do not "light a candle and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light unto all that are in the house. Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works." For those who follow these teachings and trust in those promises, so the Sermon declares, are "the light of the world."

A man's thoughts are the theater of his soul. It is not enough to refrain from murdering an enemy; just to hate him is evil. "Thou shalt not kill; and whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment: But I say unto you, That whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment: . . . but whosoever shall say Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire."

There is something worse than the murder of the body; this is the murder of the spirit. How is that? Why, it is the killing of a man's belief in himself, the destruction of his faith, which comes if you convict him of being a fool.

There is a security that comes only from living the good life.

Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock: and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock. And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand: and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell: and great was the fall of it.

PERHAPS it is not so remarkable so many have forgotten the profoundest sermon of all time, because its richness is expressed in such simplicity: it is natural, no doubt, for the smart and sophisticated to recoil from such homely faith. But the less faith a man has in his God, the less he has in himself; the more insecure, fearful, and purposeless life becomes.

A man may read these forgotten words a thousand times and find within them fresh beauty and wisdom. In the ancient day when Christ first spoke the words, Matthew recorded: ". . . the people were astonished." You will be astonished, too, to discover how pertinent it all is when applied to your daily life.

* See *I'm an Alcoholic Who Quit Drinking*, by A. A. ARDREY, *THE ROTARIAN* for September, 1946.

† See *How to Live a Hundred Years Happily*, by John A. Schindler, M.D., *THE ROTARIAN* for December, 1949.



Luther H. Hodges, of Leesville-Spray, N. C., now heads the Industry Division, Economic Cooperation Administration in Western Germany.



WHEN positions of prestige are being filled and good news is being made, it often happens that the central personality is a Rotarian. Here are eight current instances in which that was true.



Luis Machado, of Havana, Cuba, Past Director of Rotary International, has been nominated by his Government as Ambassador to the United States.



Cody Fowler, of Tampa, Fla., is president-elect of the American Bar Association for its next fiscal year. He has served on its board of governors.



John J. Sullivan, Rotary President in Denver, Colo., is the new chairman of the board of governors of the National Association of Security Dealers.



For 20 years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, Marvin B. Rosenberry, retired, was fêted by Madison, Wis., on his 82d birthday.



Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, has been elected to the position of president of the Association of American Colleges.



Dr. Philip E. Adams, of Boston, Mass., is president of the American Dental Association. In 1947-48 he served the Association as a vice-president.



Oscar A. Olson, of Vancouver, B. C., Canada, has made a bequest of \$100,000 to his Club to be administered as a trust for its benevolent work.

Photos: (top left) Lister; (bottom left and center) G. Starbuck



"Children of a common mother," reads this border arch near Blaine, Wash.

BATTLESHIPS poised for action at the mouth of the Columbia River; a U. S. Senator calling for 30,000 to 40,000 rifles beyond the Rocky Mountains; the British Premier declaring in Parliament that "England knows her rights and dares to maintain them"; and a U. S. Presidential campaign won on the slogan "54-40 or Fight"—that was the situation which preceded settlement of one border dispute between the United States and Canada about 100 years ago.

The Northwest boundary controversy finally was settled by a compromise treaty. But the Oregon question was only one of many border disputes which strained relations between the

United States and Canada from the Revolutionary War until less than 40 years ago.

Today friendliness and harmony between the two great North American neighbors are taken for granted. It is generally assumed to be a natural outgrowth of the similarity of language, customs, and laws of the two countries.

History disproves that assumption. Until 1912, when the International Joint Commission was formed, interminable disputes accompanied every effort to establish the approximately 3,000 miles of boundary extending from Passamaquoddy Bay to the Strait of Juan de Fuca. On more than one occasion border controversy brought the two countries to the verge of armed conflict.

The background of hostility and distrust dates back to the period when the American colonies broke with England. At the outbreak of the Revolution, numerous and powerful minorities resisted any resort to arms or separation from the mother country. And at the end of the war an army of exiles, estimated at more than

3,000 Miles



Bettmann Archive

A typical survey party of the 19th Century.

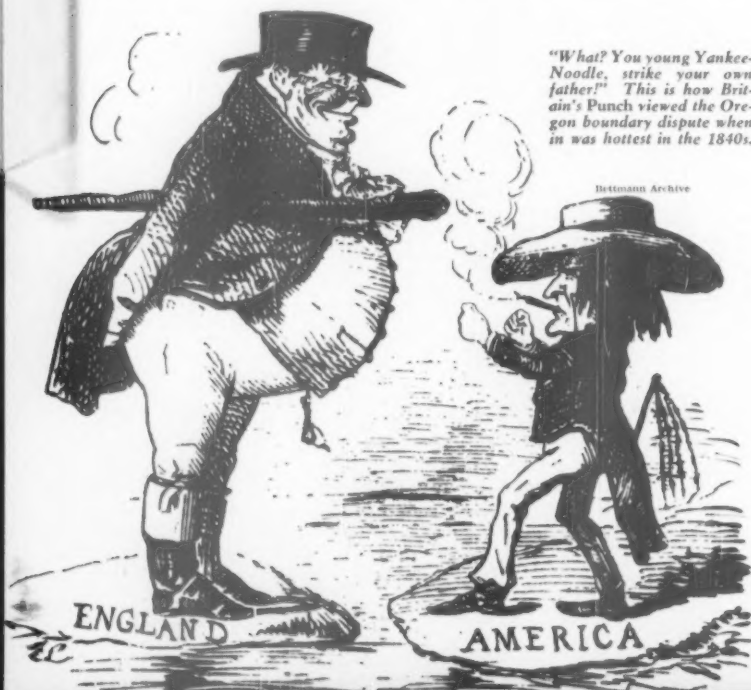
100,000, sailed for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick or swept across Lake Huron and the Niagara River to people the uninhabited wilds of Ontario. They included many of the clergy of the established church, great landed proprietors of New York and Pennsylvania, and rich merchants of the seaboard cities.

With them they carried bitter memories of eight years of savage civil warfare. They passed on to their children and their children's children stories of confiscation and exile, keeping alive a feeling of resentment and hostility toward the United States.

Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, in his recent work *The United States As a Neighbor*, says: "A common substratum of Loyalism underlies the English-speaking population of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces * * * It may perhaps be not too much to say that the Loyalists have been the most influential element in the history of these Provinces * * * and until today the traditions of Loyalism so pervade sections of Eastern Canada that in some measure they determine the attitude of the country to the United States."

For a century an atmosphere of suspicion pervaded our international relations and literally hung like the Sword of Damocles over the borderland.

It was not until 1817 that the Rush-Bagot Convention provided for disarmament of the Great Lakes; and the boundary between Maine, New Brunswick, and Quebec set by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 gave rise, because of its



"What? You young Yankee-Noodle, strike your own father!" This is how Britain's Punch viewed the Oregon boundary dispute when it was hottest in the 1840s.

Bettmann Archive

and Never a Quarrel

THE CENTURY OF PEACE
ON THE U. S.-CANADIAN BORDER
DIDN'T JUST HAPPEN. MEN MADE IT.

By A. O. Stanley

*Chairman, United States Section,
International Joint Commission*

ambiguity, to a dispute 50 years later in which both sides were prepared to hold parts of the questioned territory by force of arms. The boundary finally was determined, after lengthy negotiations, by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, which was disappointing to both sides.

And as late as 1903 a controversy over the Alaskan boundary provoked discord. In that dispute Mr. Hay induced the Senate to consent to a treaty providing for "six impartial jurists of repute"

to consider judicially the questions involved. The Dominion of Canada named two representatives and the Home Government one—Lord Alverstone, Chief Justice of England. Elihu Root and Senators Lodge and Turner represented the United States. A four to two decision was rendered, Lord Alverstone voting with the Americans.

A strong protest arose in Canada. It was alleged that the decision was neither diplomatic nor judicial: that the British were cul-

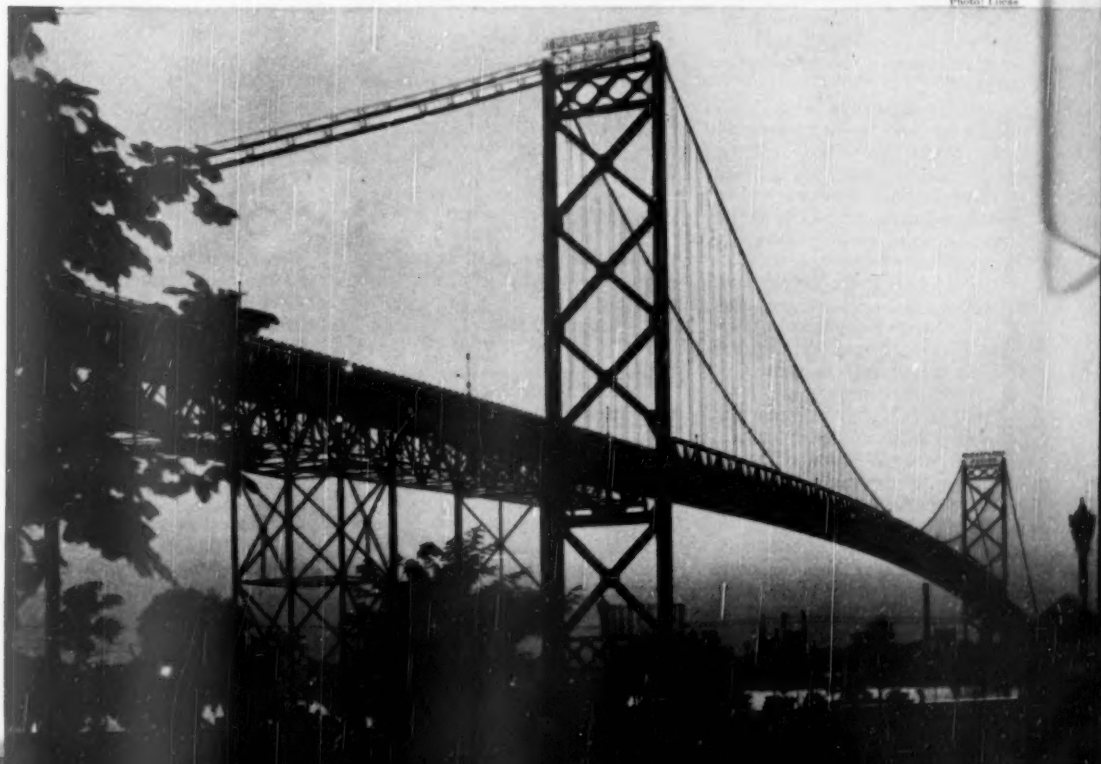
tivating the friendship of the United States, in this case at the expense of Canadian national interest.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian statesman of his day most friendly to the United States, expressed the attitude of his countrymen at the time when he told the Canadian Parliament:

"I have often regretted, and never more than on the present occasion, that we are living beside a great neighbor who I believe I can say without being unfriendly

Ambassador Bridge—steel bond between Canada and the U. S. It joins Windsor and Detroit (Rotary's 1950 Convention city).

Photo: Luce





ment and settlement of all such questions."

The treaty provided for the establishment and maintenance of an International Joint Commission of six members to carry out that objective. Three members are appointed by the United States and three by Canada.

A commission without precedent in the history of interna-

Commission was one of the best things done in our time for peace and goodwill between the British Empire and the United States."

And in 1935 Mr. Root described the Commission's work as "a signal illustration of the true way to preserve peace by disposing of controversies at the beginning, before they have ceased to be personal and nations have become

Labelling him Our Susceptible Uncle this old cartoon from the Minneapolis Journal showed concern over Sam's "cordiality in his neighborly reception of 'Our Lady of the Snows.'" . . . (Below) A border memorial on Belle Isle in the Detroit River. . . . (Bottom) The Welland Canal, the Canadian by-pass around Niagara Falls.



(Left) Bottmanns Archive; (right) NFB by Jacques

to them are very grasping in their national actions, and who are determined on every occasion to get the best of any agreement which they make."

Following the Alaskan boundary dispute, it became more and more obvious that not only the prosperity and happiness of both countries, but the peace and security of the world might depend in a greater or lesser degree upon the maintenance of a more friendly feeling between the two countries and in securing, if humanly possible, closer and more cordial relations.

Both Governments were looking for a more flexible and more direct means by which to settle boundary disputes. That delicate and difficult task was assigned to the two men who, in all the world, probably were best qualified to discharge it—the then U. S. Secretary of State, Elihu Root, whom Theodore Roosevelt declared was the wisest man he ever knew; and James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States and dean of the diplomatic corps.

From their efforts came the Boundary Waters Treaty, which set forth as its objective: "To prevent disputes regarding the use of boundary waters, and to settle all questions involving the rights, obligations, or interests of either nation in relation to the other or to the inhabitants of the other along their common frontier, and to make provision for the adjust-

tional relations, this unique body is clothed with many of the attributes of a court of international justice. It has varied and plenary powers—administrative, investigative, arbitral, and judicial. In fact, it has some form of jurisdiction over all "matters of difference involving the rights, obligations, or interests of the United States or of the Dominion of Canada either in relation to each other or their respective inhabitants."

Few courts, national or international, have ever been called upon to exercise jurisdiction over a wider domain, a greater number of inhabitants, or more vast interests. And no such court from the days of Henry of Navarre to this day has been so phenomenally successful as the modest International Joint Commission.

At its start, in 1912, the Commission had brought before it many boundary questions of long standing, and on February 28, 1915, Senator Jones of Washington said on the floor of the Senate:

"During the first three years of its existence, it adjusted more disputes than had previously been settled through diplomatic channels or by arbitration since the American Revolution."

In later years the two statesmen who set up plans for the Commission viewed its results with satisfaction.

Lord Bryce declared that "the creating of the International Joint



excited and resentful about them."

There is a general impression that the International Joint Commission functions only upon the request of the State Department of the United States or the Dominion of Canada and then acts only and simply as a fact-finding body, the validity of whose recommendations and conclusions is entirely dependent upon the subsequent approval of the two Governments.

That is true only in certain phases of the Commission's work and applies only to one of the 14 articles prescribing the duties, jurisdiction, and procedure of the body. Besides investigative pow-

ers, its duties are both judicial and administrative.

For instance, under its judicial functions, the two Governments have vested in the Commission an absolute and final determination as to the propriety of raising or lowering levels of boundary waters and waters crossing the boundary. Their findings in such matters as construction of dams for navigation or power purposes, the opening of irrigation ditches or any other obstruction, or diversion of international waters affecting such levels or flow are final and conclusive.

The enormous increase in the use and development of hydroelectric power has multiplied the problems arising before the Commission over 2,000 miles of lake and river front because the terms of the 1909 treaty confer on it the task of authorizing, supervising, and apportioning the use of all boundary waters for irrigation and power purposes.

Yet, despite the ever-increasing demands of both countries for the use of boundary waters and the necessarily conflicting claims of the nationals of each, which have raised a great number of questions of great delicacy and vast importance, only once in nearly 40 years of operation have the members had occasion to deliver a divided opinion. A disposition to come to a unanimous conclusion and to prevent even the appearance of discord among the commissioners has had the most salutary effect upon both nations.

Besides its effect on the member countries, it is infinitely gratifying to the members of this Commission to realize that this modest but efficient body has merited and received the commendation of discerning critics throughout the world.

The late Governor Osborne of Michigan, in his recent work, *Conquest of a Continent*, gives this picture of world-wide recognition of the Commission's value through the years:

"The example of the United States and Canada in their successful solution of embarrassing and at times irritating international problems may well be commended to other nations. At the Lausanne Conference in 1923, Lord Curzon spoke of the International Joint Commission as a possible model for the [Continued on page 58]



The Affair of the Pig

EVER since the dawn of history, nations have waged war for national honor, revenge, defense, or conquest. This is the story of how two great nations almost went to war over—a pig!

It all happened in 1859 on the little island of San Juan, which lies between the State of Washington and Vancouver Island, Canada. Though both the United States and Great Britain claimed the isle, half a hundred American farmers and trappers and 20-odd English livestock herders lived peaceably together on it.

On the morning of June 15 peace was abruptly shattered when Lyman A. Cutler, an American farmer, killed a pig belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. He had found it foraging in his potato patch.

When Cutler offered to pay for the pig, the company agent demanded \$100. Cutler said he would give \$10. The agent angrily refused, so Cutler picked up his musket and defiantly went home.

That evening the agent, his assistant, and Alexander Dallas, district superintendent of the Hudson's Bay Company, stormed over to Cutler's cabin for an accounting. Pulling his musket from the wall, the farmer said, "I killed a pig to protect my property, and I'll shoot anybody—even you, Mr. Dallas—if you trespass on my land."

"Your land!" snapped Dallas. "You have no right here! This is British soil."

"And I say it is American soil!" Cutler replied.

Deterred by the musket, Dallas and his men left the cabin with this warning: "Since you refuse to pay, I'll have you arrested, taken to Victoria, and tried before a British court!"

Serene San Juan was immediately transformed into an island charged with fear and tension. Former friends now worked in fields with clubs, knives, and muskets at their sides.

On July 26 Captain George E. Pickett, who later was to lead the historic charge at Gettysburg, surreptitiously landed a detachment of 68 soldiers and two howitzers. The very next morning the British frigate *Satellite* ominously slipped through the haze and anchored in the harbor,

her guns broadside to the shore.

When a British magistrate, Charles Griffin, and Alexander Dallas confidently marched up to Cutler's cabin to serve an arrest warrant, they were dumfounded to find the cabin guarded by American troops.

"You have occupied British soil!" Dallas shouted.

"This is American soil, sir," Captain Pickett replied.

Learning that American troops had occupied the island, James Douglas, Governor of British Columbia, promptly ordered the warships *Tribune* and *Plumper* to the scene. He also ordered a detachment of Royal Marines to land and occupy the island.

Faced by three warships, 2,000 men, and 167 heavy guns, Captain Pickett's position appeared hopeless, and he sent out a hurried call for reinforcements. Under a heavy blanket of fog, seven companies of troops were landed from the mainland. Meanwhile, hundreds of American civilians had rallied; deer hunters, fur trappers, gold miners, all crack shots and rugged fighting men, swarmed over to the island. Other Americans, outnumbering the British five to one on Vancouver Island, vowed to overthrow the government the moment shooting broke out.

Last-minute preparations were made in the face of a 24-hour ultimatum from the British. Rations and ammunition were issued to all the men, and war appeared inevitable.

Fortunately, however, knowledge of the grave situation had reached Washington and London, where rapid action was taken. At the very moment when fighting seemed certain to start, the highest U. S. military officer, General Winfield Scott and the ranking officer of the British Navy, Rear Admiral Robert L. Baynes, arrived on San Juan. Previous orders were quickly countermanded, and in a short time a settlement satisfactory to both sides was consummated. Peace returned to San Juan.

In 1872-13 years later—the Americans were granted sole possession, and the British withdrew their Marines.

Lyman Cutler? Well—he never did pay for that pig. Not even \$10.—Louis Wolf.



Guillermo Guajardo Davis, Mexican business leader, is president of the Confederation of Industrial Organizations and a Past President of the Rotary Club of Mexico City.

YES—It Weakens Economy

Says Guillermo Guajardo Davis

AT THE HEART of the question of the "union seniority rule" is this consideration: Should a worker be advanced in relation to his ability or only on the basis of his length of service?

The unions say that length of service should be the sole criterion.

Mexican industrialists—whose association I am honored to head—believe there are overwhelming inequities in a "blind" system of this kind.

Seniority rule is unhealthy for the economy as a whole, we hold, and for the individual workers as well. It destroys opportunity for advancement, reducing the worker to the status of a mere name on a list of names that have been placed in order by the cold concept of length of service, with complete disregard for ability, application, or individual differences.

It has been my experience that industry and businessmen in general are deeply concerned with the spread of the seniority rule. They feel that it has lowered, and continues to lower, the efficiency of workers. The reason for this becomes quite obvious when one considers that under this rule a man's hold on his job is determined by how long he has had it, and not by how well he does it.

Notwithstanding the fact that employers always

Abolish Union

The
Debate of the
Month

TWO VIEWS OF A QUESTION

have opposed, both individually and collectively, the impositions of the seniority rule, in the great majority of businesses the criterion for promotions is exclusively length of service with no attention at all paid to ability. It doesn't even seem to matter whether the conditions of promotion are stated in the company's contract or not; the unions still insist both as a general rule and in specific cases that workers be promoted absolutely according to seniority and not according to competence.

The department of industrial relations of the Technological Institute of Advanced Study at Monterrey recently undertook a study of the seniority rule. Its findings were published in a pamphlet, *The Union Seniority Rule and Its Effects*.

As an objective study, the pamphlet pointed out that there are some arguments in favor of the system. For example, the seniority rule provides the worker with incentive to remain with one company. This cuts down the turnover of workers and, as a result, the cost of training them. Jealousy among workers is reduced by avoiding suspicion that promotions have been made through favoritism of the employer. And the worker has a feeling of security in his job.

But these advantages were certainly outweighed by the findings on the other side of the ledger. Here were negative factors that might be divided into three categories: the disadvantages to (1) the worker himself, (2) to the employer, and (3) to society as a whole.

Consider the case of the worker. Here is a young man who has been in a factory for five years. He has built up a certain amount of seniority and he knows that he is relatively secure in his job. Now he wants to be married. But he knows that he cannot take on this additional obligation without some increase in income. What is he to do?

If he goes to another plant, he must start all over again at the bottom, and he will be in an even less secure and remunerative position than at present. If he stays in the job he now has, he can look forward to a long, tedious climb by right of seniority that may enable him to take on this increased obligation some five or ten years hence.

He looks about him and finds many older men who have been in the factory for years. They have no incentive to do a better job in order to gain a larger return on the investment of their labor and ability. They are making all the money they can [Continued on page 59]



Seniority Rule?

OF MOUNTING IMPORTANCE IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

NO—It Protects the Worker

Says Emil Rieve

PROPERLY applied, the seniority rights of workers neither restrict unfairly the freedom of employers nor limit the future of younger employees. Seniority merely recognizes that long and satisfactory service ought to protect a worker against capricious dismissal, and entitle him to a chance to improve himself when an opportunity arises.

I suspect a good many of the brickbats thrown at seniority should have been aimed at other targets. In this connection, it is significant that very few employers whose workers are organized will flatly condemn seniority as such. Therefore it might be well to begin by answering the question, "What is seniority, anyway?"

I think it is fair to say that there are two broad systems involving seniority, which apply to industrial and craft unions, respectively.

A typical seniority clause in an industrial-union contract provides that:

1. Layoffs must be made according to seniority; that is, the last worker hired shall be the first laid off. In big plants having many different jobs this rule is applied by departments; otherwise a textile mill, for example, might be left with too many weavers and not enough spinners.

2. Workers must be recalled according to seniority. Those with the longest service must be reinstated first; and all who have seniority credits (assuming they are able and willing to return) must be put to work before newcomers can be hired.

3. When an opening occurs in a higher-paid job or on a more desirable shift, the senior workers in the next lower category shall be given first consideration in the promotion or transfer.

Contracts frequently include "ability" as a factor to be weighed, along with seniority, especially in promotions. Unions have resisted this modification, for reasons which I hope to make clear later on.

But first let's note the differences between the above terms and those established by craft unions. In the crafts, as a rule, seniority is not governed by service with a particular employer, but by the duration of employment (or union membership) in a given geographical area. Thus seniority becomes a factor even in hiring new employees: the union seeks to give preference to the senior craftsmen available.

These differences have a historical foundation. The craft unions grew up in fields (like the building

trades) where work is seasonal or intermittent. Continuity of employment by a single firm is the exception rather than the rule, so seniority was patterned to fit the need.

Critics of the principle of seniority rarely distinguish between its craft and industrial application. They charge that both limit the employer's ability to operate efficiently; that both give older workers an undue advantage over ambitious youths; that both protect incompetents at the expense of the able; that both make the economy less flexible.

I maintain that these charges are false. They are false in the case of the industrial unions, and they are false in the case of the craft unions. But to establish the facts—to show how seniority came about, and why it is workable and equitable—I must again distinguish between industrial and craft practices.

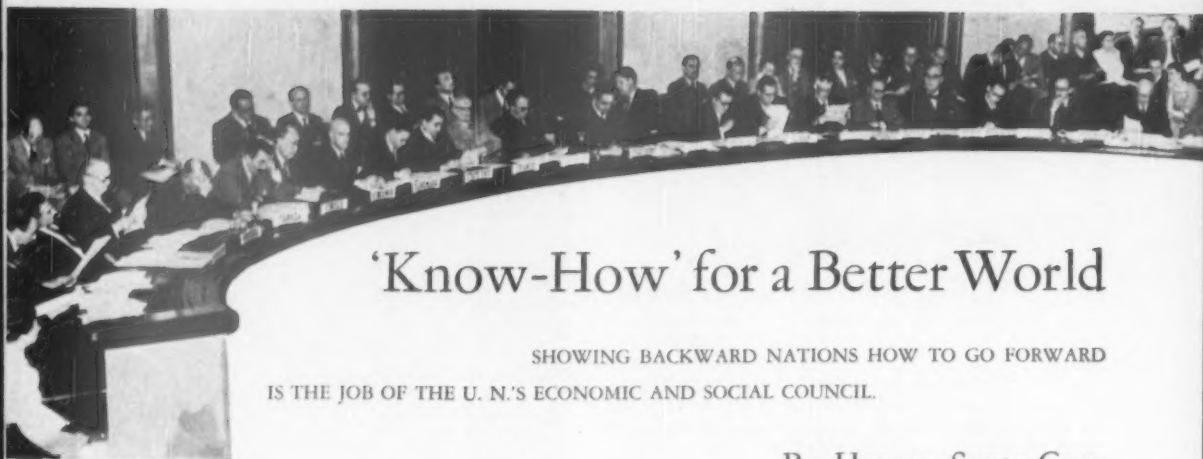
The basis for all modern industry is mass production. And the outstanding feature of mass production—the feature which makes it possible—is the reduction in the amount of personal skill required of workers. The ultimate goal of mass-production engineers is to reduce the human factor to a minimum, and to make the remaining workers as interchangeable as so many automobile spark plugs.

To be sure, the ultimate has not yet been reached. But anyone who is familiar with modern industry is aware that few jobs demand the services of well-rounded craftsmen. The average worker can no longer feel secure in his skill, since the average job does not require it.

Therefore the worker needs some other grip on his job. After all, he is not really a spark plug, properly discarded after a given interval to avoid the possibility of breakdown; [Continued on page 60]



Emil Rieve, a Congress of Industrial Organizations vice-president, has headed the Textile Workers Union of America since '39. He has served on the National Mediation Board.



UN Photo

'Know-How' for a Better World

SHOWING BACKWARD NATIONS HOW TO GO FORWARD
IS THE JOB OF THE U. N.'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

By Hernan Santa Cruz

*Permanent Chilean Representative at the
United Nations; Delegate, ECOSOC*

ONE of the most important economic events of our times is taking place—slowly and quietly, but nevertheless forcefully—through the work of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. In a sentence, the Council, and the work that revolves around it, is having an impact upon the economic and social policies of individual countries everywhere to a degree that promises inestimable benefits to a peace-seeking world.

The Council, as its name implies, is the top-ranking body of the United Nations on economic and social affairs. It reports only to the United Nations General Assembly. It has a dozen or more subsidiary Commissions to which it farms out specific problems in which coordinated international action can help to provide a solution. By agreement, ten specialized international agencies such as the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), each autonomous in its sphere, report to the Council on their substantive work and coordinate through the Council their far-flung operations and policies.

In short, the Council—18 member countries of the United Nations—constitutes a board of directors seeing to it that the world keeps on the initiative in promoting economic and social progress,

and that it mobilizes its efforts in the most effective manner.

The day-to-day operations of this cooperative network make an exciting story. The story is not told often enough. I could report here, for example, on the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the tremendous job it is doing bringing modern farming methods to farmers who scarcely sustain themselves on their land, bringing new organization and scientific techniques to countries that otherwise never would have them. I could speak of parallel activities by the U. N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and others.

Instead, I would prefer to point out a trend of events even less obvious to the casual observer, yet of even greater long-range importance. I refer to the fact that

it is now evident that individual nations, large and small, are being influenced by the Council in important respects in shaping the national effort they bend toward economic and social development.

As an official who has taken part intimately in this phase of United Nations activities from the beginning, I believe I can safely say that the underdeveloped countries collectively sensed, even at the San Francisco Conference, that here was an international organ of great potential power in improving the conditions of life among backward people. There was soon created a special expert body appointed to examine specially and exclusively the problems of economic development. The work of this body was general in nature, however, and the need became apparent for special groups to focus on the particular problems of a given area of the globe. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East was created, followed by a similar body for Latin America. Much study has been given to a third organ for the Middle East.

Under the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) there developed a systematic program of assistance to countries in the social field. Experts on mass feeding, on child care and family problems, on juvenile delinquency and many



THIS is the second in a series of articles on the "Principal Organs" of the United Nations to be contributed by distinguished leaders of the world organization.

Trygve Lie, the U. N.'s Secretary General, opened the series last month with a glimpse into the vast and busy Secretariat over which he presides.

—The Editors

kindred problems, were sent to countries requesting them. Seminars and local training were furnished to local personnel coping with the problems.

The United Nations took over these techniques from UNRRA and developed them. Soon, moreover, they spread on a limited scale to the economic field. With experts drawn from the specialized agencies—a health specialist from the WHO, for instance; an agriculturist from the FAO; and an economist from the world bank—"teams" were organized and dispatched to several countries to analyze and isolate their economic problems so they might be attacked more effectively. These activities were the beginning of the concept of technical assistance on an organized, world scale. *The devices here developed are now accepted as major instruments of international policy for the promotion of conditions of peace.*

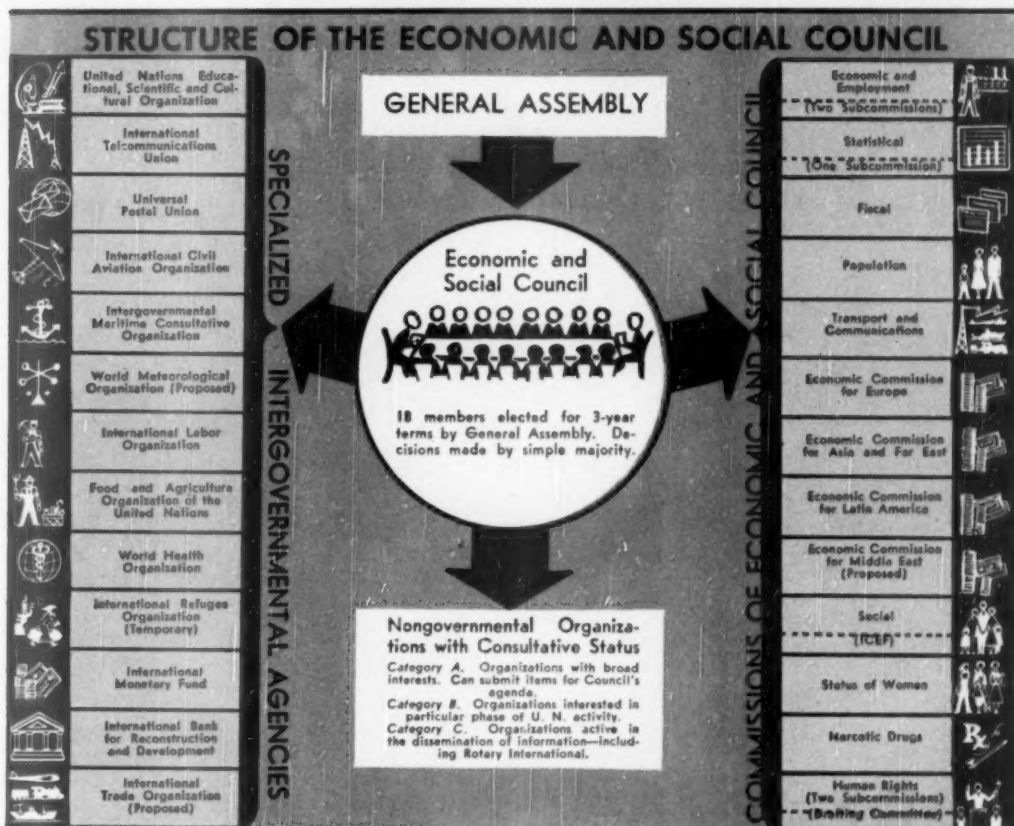
It is important to point out here

the rôle of the small, underdeveloped countries in working out these programs. The voices of their representatives were raised repeatedly in the Council, in its Commissions, and in the General Assembly of the U. N., effectively pointing out their needs and the need for international action. I am pleased to be able to cite the initiative taken by my own country, as an example, in the creation of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the acceptance of the idea of the regional commission.

Time and again these smaller countries came to the rescue of the infant programs. In 1947 the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union made a powerful effort in the General Assembly to curtail drastically the advisory social-welfare services I mentioned above. The underdeveloped countries, which had seen at firsthand the benefits they produced, overwhelmingly rejected the notion.

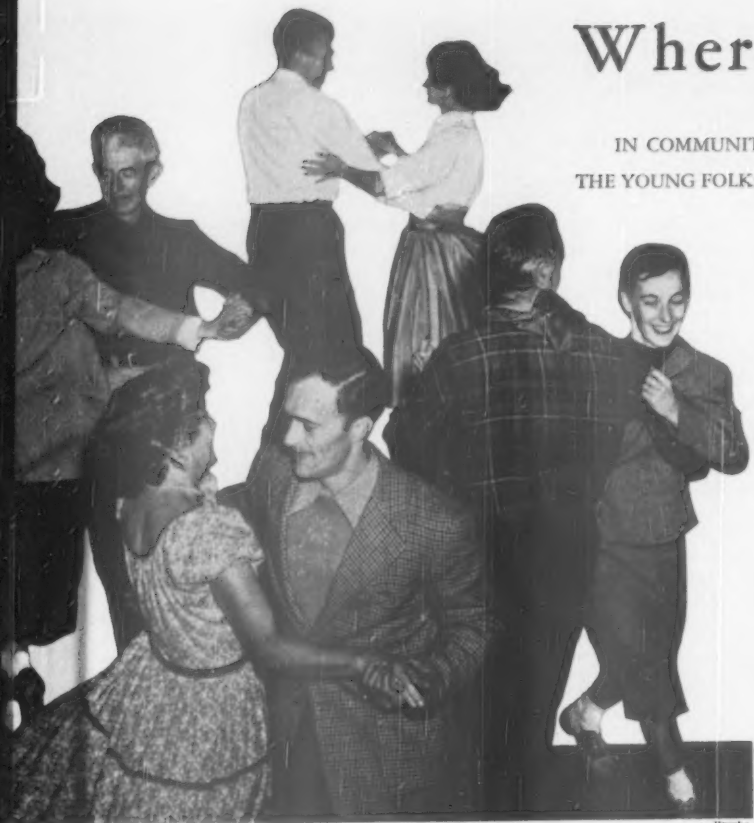
In 1948, when these countries sought a modest increase—less than \$300,000—in the budget allotment for economic technical-assistance teams, the U.S.A. was one of the opposing countries, on budgetary grounds.

In pointing out the influence of the smaller countries, I do not wish to detract from the immense leadership which the United States provided in 1949 when President Truman, in his inaugural address, gave the world the inspiring development scheme now universally known as Point Four. It is essential to point out, however, the close interrelationship to it of the work of the Economic and Social Council. Through the Council's functions, the lending of technical "know-how" on an organized international scale was shown to be effective. Receiving countries demonstrated that they wanted it [Continued on page 54]



Where the Whole

IN COMMUNITIES WITH PLANNED RECREATION,
THE YOUNG FOLKS ARE BUSY, THE AGED NOT BORED.



You can almost feel the fun at the all-community harvest "hoe-down" in Wilmington, Del.

By Kenneth L. Wilson

Commissioner, the Western Intercollegiate
Conference; Rotarian, Chicago, Ill.

ONE evening last Summer four teen-age boys lurked in the shadows of a used-car lot in a large U.S. city. Later that night a car was stolen from the lot and police quickly gave chase. A wild, 80-mile-an-hour ride ended in disaster when the stolen car careened into a concrete viaduct. Two boys were killed instantly in the crash and two others were pulled from the wreckage seriously injured.

That same evening in a city little more than 100 miles away another group of energetic teenagers were having a grand time at a flood-lighted pool and community recreation center.

Here were two groups of teenagers on the same Summer night.

One turned its energies loose in crime, the other in planned recreation. Think a moment, now. Which of these groups would you most likely find on a Summer's evening in your town?

Most of our cities have grown up too rapidly. They've stretched out tentacles of pavement to encircle vast tracts of land. They've geared their economics to a stepped-up pace of living. One by-product has been an increase in our leisure time—not only for the breadwinners, but for their offspring, too. But while cities have found room for houses and apartments, office buildings, factories, and railroads, little attention has been paid to facilities for the wise

use of that increased leisure time.

Happily, this is in some measure being changed. During the first half of this century a new emphasis has been placed on athletics and recreation. I'm not referring now to college football or big-league baseball. I mean the community recreation programs that provide group activities right there in your own neighborhood for everyone from 2-year-old Susie who likes to swing and go wading to 80-year-old grandpa who's a demon with the horse-shoes.

You won't be surprised when I tell you that Rotary Clubs have in many instances taken the lead in developing community recreation facilities. Lima, Peru; Malone, New York; Knoxville, Tennessee; Leamington, Ontario, Canada; Florence, California; Wyong, Australia—these are just a few towns familiar to readers of THE ROTARIAN as places where Rotarians have taken the lead in providing recreation.

Good as the individual projects in these towns are, I venture to say that in many cases there is yet more to be done. An adequate recreation program must provide a year-round outlet for the energies of all the people in the community. How can this be done? Well—let me tell you about three cities that have, in my estimation, developed top-grade recreational programs.

In New Orleans, Louisiana, during World War II, when much attention was being paid to physical fitness, a group of civic-minded men banded together under the leadership of Lester J. Lautenschlaeger to give the city a planned recreation program. School grounds, customarily closed for vacation periods, were opened as supervised playgrounds. Vacant lots were



Town Plays

converted into neighborhood play spots. Civic groups provided equipment. And the city government endorsed the plan with a \$30,000 appropriation.

The volunteer project met with such success that on January 1, 1947, a city ordinance was passed setting up the official New Orleans Recreation Department with Lautenschlaeger, a former Tulane University football star, as its director.

In quick order the energetic young department head increased the number of playgrounds from 33 to 91; constructed a large gymnasium; installed 35 new flood-lighting systems, 8 swimming pools, 3 recreation centers, 9 field houses, 2 wading pools, 2 baseball fields, 2 football fields, and 7 play spots complete with swings, merry-go-rounds, jungle towers, and sand pits.

Because New Orleans is blessed with a tropical climate, the program moves the year around under the supervision of three divisions within the department: athletic, cultural, and maintenance.

The 125 employees of the athletic division conduct everything from bantam football tournaments to fishing and table-tennis contests, while the cultural division sponsors arts and crafts, music, dramatics, and holiday celebrations. Included here are the "Golden Age Clubs" for folks who have passed the half-century mark and who enjoy weekly "sings," folk dances, and parties. Sixteen free youth concerts by the New Orleans Symphony Orchestra as well as the popular programs of the Children's Theater are also provided. Meanwhile, the maintenance division, with a large and efficient crew, sees that all equipment is in first-class condition the year around.

Do you begin to see what I mean by a community recreation program? Sure, football and baseball are wonderful sports. But



These youngsters stayed clear of mischief Halloween. They were having the time of their lives at the planned program at Elmers playground in Wilmington, Del. When there is something interesting to be done, children don't look for trouble.



The older folks like quieter recreation. Here a chess expert competes against all comers at a Wilmington hobby show. Elsewhere in the hall are exhibits of everything from woodworking to stamp collecting and from crocheting to hat making.



These young devotees of America's favorite sport get set for a game in the New Orleans, La., junior league.

Boys and girls make lanterns in a supervised playground activity that is part of a community-wide program in Decatur, Ill.



Rest Among the Roosters

THIS farm boy came to the city to make his fortune—and concluded that city youngsters who have never seen a farm are the really unfortunate ones.

The farm boy, now a successful New York City businessman and Rotarian, is William E. Wolfe, energetic head of a large hotel and resort representation firm.

Associates say Rotarian Wolfe got his idea for farm vacations for city folk—which is what this story is about—early in his business career. Helping to raise funds for community charities in Philadelphia, he was shocked to learn that many youngsters have never seen a live cow, nor played in a meadow, nor jumped in a haymow. He determined right then that if ever he could, he would do something to help city people go to the country for at least a few days of the year.

Now he is realizing that aim in a side line which he calls "Farm Vacations and Holidays, Inc." Formally launched in 1949, this enterprise included 12 Northeastern States in its first season. The National Grange and State Granges enrolled hundreds of farms in the plan, and soon thousands of city dwellers were taking their youngsters out for a romp in the country. This year every State east of the Mississippi will have farms listed for city vacationers.

Rotarian Wolfe knew his idea had "clicked" when reports began coming back. "We never had so much fun in our lives," said the city people. "Hated to see them go," said the farmers.

As a part of his regular business, Rotarian Wolfe operates a 75-room resort hotel in the mountains of Vermont, where he tries out techniques and equipment before recommending them to his clients. When asked if he plans to operate a farm as a part of the farm-vacation project, he says, "That won't be necessary. Once a farm boy, you never forget it—especially if you live in the city!"

—Joseph S. Rosappe

how many people can play? If we are to take full advantage of recreation as an antidote for delinquency, as a means of building a healthy nation, and as an outlet for our leisure-time energies, we have to plan and we have to work to that end.

Granted, New Orleans is a large city. What serves her people may not be practical everywhere else. Each community has its own distinctive problems. But of this fact you may be certain: *every community can have a planned recreation program.*

Wilmington, Delaware, for example, in addition to a tax-supported recreation department, has a large-scale, year-round community-supported program. In 1945, Recreation Promotion and Service, Inc., was established with Rotarian George T. Sargisson as its director. It is chartered "in the public interest to promote leisure-time activities for all age groups and both sexes in northern Delaware." It is an organization with five salaried staff members who in one year's time assisted 67 cooperative groups in activities ranging from a marble contest to a football league, from a youth symphony orchestra to an adult horseshoe tournament, from a hobby show to an organized all-year recreation-center program. Some of Wilmington's activities are pictured on these pages.

How do you go about planning such recreation for your community? It's not easy. It takes work and it takes planning, especially if you are to come out with a tax-supported recreation department. To illustrate, here's a city of 65,000 that 35 years ago had a yearly recreation budget of \$125 plus a \$25 contribution from the school board. Today that city is known in national recreation circles as "Playtown, U.S.A."

I am referring to Decatur, a town on the Sangamon River in the rich farming territory of central Illinois.* Decatur's park district came into being in 1924. In that same year an effort to establish a recreation tax failed miserably. By 1934 a community

recreation association had been formed and was supported by contributions from civic organizations and interested citizens, but a second effort to get a tax program failed.

By now, however, there was widespread interest in a recreation tax, and this time it lost by only a slim margin. The Work Projects Administration (WPA) had, during the depression years, demonstrated what a supervised recreation program could mean to a community. And in 1936 a recreation tax was passed by a vote of two to one. Students of civic matters won't have to be told that selling the tax to the voters was a big job that included the cooperation of newspapers, radio, public speakers, clergymen, educators, house-to-house salesmen, and all the promotional means available to the bill's civic-minded backers.

Rotarian George R. Eshelman, who has been associated with the program since its start, says its success is due largely to close cooperation among the recreation board, the park board, and the school board. For example, no fee is charged for the use of school playgrounds and buildings. Decatur believes it gross waste to let such fine facilities lie idle well over half the year, as is the case in many communities. And I certainly agree. Fine gymnasiums and play fields should be open the year around, with an athletic coach who has been hired on a 12-month contract. When you have good facilities, use them!

TODAY five out of every seven persons in Decatur and the unincorporated suburban areas surrounding are active in at least some portion of the recreation program, and the annual tax cost is less than the price of a haircut for each resident. I might add that the department wisely spends 68 percent of its budget on leadership and leadership training.

Yes, the people in these cities are learning to play. To them leisure is not merely time to kill. And you won't see youngsters loitering in the shadows with nothing to turn to for excitement except trouble. There's plenty to be done that's fun in Decatur and Wilmington and New Orleans.

How is it in your town?

* A 16-mm. film on the Decatur recreation program titled *Playtown, U.S.A.* is available. For information about it—or about a recreation program for your community—write to Rotarian Theodore P. Bank, The Athletic Institute, 209 South State Street, Chicago 4, Illinois.

THE OBJECTS OF ROTARY

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

(1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.

(2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.

(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

This Rotary Month

News Notes from 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago

Welcome! June will witness the birth of a new publication in the Rotary world—a French edition of "The Rotarian" to be called "Le Rotarien." To be issued quarterly in 1950-51 on a voluntary-subscription basis, the 32-page magazine will serve the some 10,000 French-speaking Rotarians of the globe. Authorized by Rotary's current Board, "Le Rotarien" will be edited and printed in Chicago. Its advent brings the number of editions of Rotary's official publication to three: "The Rotarian" (in English), "Revista Rotaria" (in Spanish), and "Le Rotarien" (in French). Welcome, "Le Rotarien"! And bon voyage!

Big Month. Famous for brides and graduations, June is also a month of significant events for the Rotary world. It brings the International Assembly and the Rotary Institute, Chicago, June 11-17; the International Convention and the Council on Legislation, Detroit, June 18-22 (see page 14).

President. Concluding a seven-week flying tour to the Far East, Middle East, and Europe (on which he will report in the July issue), Rotary's President, Percy Hodgson, and his wife, Edith, were to return to the U.S.A. May 22. Awaiting Presidential attention at the Central Office in Chicago were such matters as the agenda for the meeting of the Board of Directors this month (see below) and preparations for the International Assembly and Convention.

Decorations. Adding to the list of academic and governmental honors accorded him earlier, President Hodgson now holds the Cedars of Lebanon award from the Lebanon Government, the "Juan Pablo Duarte" decoration in the rank of High Official from the Dominican Republic, and the Ecuadorian decoration "Al Merito" in the rank of Commander from the Government of Ecuador.

Boards. The final meeting of the Board of Directors of RI for 1949-50 will be held in Chicago June 7-9. Later in the month (June 28 to July 1) the members of the RI Board for 1950-51 will hold an interim meeting in Chicago.

Obsolete Literature. As all application forms and literature about the Rotary Foundation Fellowships for Advanced Study are now obsolete as a result of recent procedural changes, Rotary Clubs have been advised to destroy forms and booklets now on hand. New revised literature will be distributed early in July.

Relief Work Ends. The end of June will find the relief fund of the Rotary Foundation exhausted, ending all help which former Rotarians and their families in Europe and Asia have been receiving through the Foundation. Further appeal for relief contributions will not be made by Rotary International, but the need for assistance overseas will continue. Clubs desiring to help some of these destitute persons are advised to write to the Secretariat for details.

Many Tongues. Rotary's 140-page book "Service Is My Business" is soon to be read in several languages besides English. Rotary Clubs have translated it into Spanish, Japanese, Portuguese, and Tamil and Marathi (Indian). A French translation is being considered.

Four-Way Test Plaques. Sales of the black-and-gold Four-Way Test plaques indicate a growing interest in them among Rotary Clubs. Some 2,000 plaques a month are being shipped from the Central Office to Clubs for presentation to local business leaders and other civic groups.

Vital Statistics. On April 24 there were 7,074 Clubs and an estimated 337,000 Rotarians. New and readmitted Clubs since July 1 totalled 227.

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Germany Goes to Work Again

A NATION TURNS TO WHAT IT KNOWS BEST—PLAIN HARD TOIL—
TO RELIEVE THE UNCERTAINTIES AND TENSIONS OF THE TIMES.

By Gregor Ziemer

Author, *Education for Death and Two Thousand and Ten Days of Hitler*

THE scene is a former Nazi armaments plant, well hidden among the oak forests on the outskirts of the medieval town of Lippstadt, Westphalia. Once the buildings buzzed with secret activity as Hitler's mechanics finished off delicate parts of heavy guns. Today it's a dismantled war plant, with flatcars on one siding loaded with the remains of machinery on the way to England.

But on the adjoining track are rows of cars heavy with pine-board boxes 45 feet long, each weighing more than 12 tons. A gigantic movable skeleton crane hovers over them. Then, as men shout, it hoists and holds one of the crates. It hangs there, swaying slightly. In front of it an eager young photographer poses the crew—but so the emblems on the box will show, for they prove this to be a historic moment. They proclaim "Furnished by the U. S. under European Recovery Program"; "Shipped by International Enterprises"; and "Packed by Turner Transfer Company."

He finishes his work. The German working crew leap to their

places, and slowly the crate is manipulated into a brick building, through an enlarged window.

Inside, the new proprietor, a stocky, black-haired young Saxon, gathers his men about him. He speaks, his voice heavy with emotion:

"Men, you have just witnessed a great occasion. This is the first of 20 full-fashioned hosiery machines which are coming to us from America under the Marshall Plan. Many of you were with me when we owned one of the largest hosiery plants in Germany. Then came the war, and we had to submit to the tyrant. When the war was over, we went back to work. You all know what happened. Saxony and Thuringia were in the Russian zone—and our plant, like hundreds of others, was dismantled, shipped to Russia.

"My family and I got away with one suitcase each. Many of you had to steal across the border into Bizone with less than that. But here, through the help of the Marshall Plan, we are going to work again. The men who sold this machine told us it would re-

quire at least four weeks to put it back into operation. It is my hope to have this first machine running in two weeks. I will offer a bonus to all of you if we can achieve that dream. There is one characteristic we Germans all have in common. We can work."

Hundreds of German voices yell. A foreman steps forward. His face is dirty, his sleazy blue shirt soaked with perspiration.

"Herr Uhlman," he says, "we German workingmen can't make speeches. But, as you say, we can work. This machine will be producing stockings for you in ten days. We are with you. We will work!"

Werner Uhlman wipes away a tear. "Ran ans Werk!" he shouts.

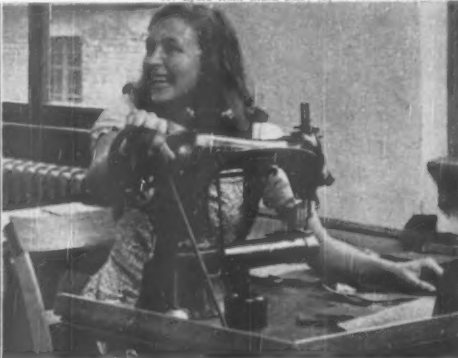
I spent two more days in that plant, and what I saw amazed me. Skilled German mechanics worked 40 hours without sleeping. The heavy sidings were carefully knocked off the pine crate. The water- and air-proof coconing which had been spun about the machine inside was unwrapped.



Chemicals brew again at famed I. G. Farben Works, under Allied control.



The old craftsmen are back at their benches in Solingen, cutlery center.



Machines whirr in this leather-goods factory near Frankfurt—and the Fräulein finds joy in the job.

Needles and sinker heads were replaced, gears were oiled. Eight days later I had a telephone call in Frankfurt. It was Werner Uhlman.

"I thought you'd like to know," he said, "that we made our first pair of stockings today—nine and a half days after that machine came to us. Now we're working like hell. And nothing will stop us."

Scenes similar to what I witnessed in Lippstadt can be seen in many places in Western Germany today. People are relieving tensions and dispelling uncertainties by doing what they know they do well—on the farms, in the factories, and in the offices.

When I visited several German churches, pastors were pounding home a point: Hell was waiting for those who did not make full use of their *Gnadenzeit*, their time of mercy. The congregations sat quietly, then contributed freely to repair the wheezy organ or piled their paper marks on the plate for a veterans hospital. But one could almost sense that many of them felt they had had quite a bit of hell on earth recently, and did not believe they deserved any more.

Education in Germany is settling down to the old routine of "teacher commands, student obeys." A year ago each student in the American zone had less than two textbooks, now he has about three. The size of the average class has gone down from 100 students to 75. But when talking to children, most of whom looked well fed and spunky, I felt they were looking upon school as



Opel Olympia passenger cars roll down the assembly line at Rüsselsheim, Germany, where a leading manufacturer of motorcars and trucks has again swung into production. The German people call this period their *Gnadenzeit*—"time of mercy."

only a side issue, if not even a waste of time.

The German radio still blares its peculiar combination of humor and diatribes against everything. The Voice of America, heard about an hour a day, is tolerated with respect. The Russian-controlled Radio Berlin still covers the land, and proves through lectures, plays, and interviews with generals, professors, and laborers that the capitalistic nations are the menace of the world. But in Western Germany most families don't have time to listen to the Russians.

Something else besides politics, religion, education, and entertain-



Museums, too, are coming back to life as curators reassemble bombed relics.



Kuchen and pastries fill the bakery window as worker buying-power rises.



Blitz bombs for Britain—only this time they go in small chunks as scrap iron.



A 62-year-old grandmother wields pick and shovel in Germany's endless task of clearing away the debris of war.

ment impresses a visitor who knew Germany before the war, during the war, and a year ago. It is the turning again of people to work.

It's an old custom in Germany. The ancient rulers used the lash on bent backs to impress the peasants with the importance of labor; the Kaisers knew how to appeal to the German sense of duty toward work; and so did Hitler. The Labor Front, the various labor units, the uncomplaining labor battalions, testify to that.

True, after the war a general apathy paralyzed Germany, and only the most essential work was accomplished—and most of that under protest. I saw this apathy a year ago. But now the German nation is working more intensely, more fanatically, than ever before in peace or war. Why?

The causes are complex. For one thing, the currency reform of 1948 has given the common man in Germany the feeling that he is again able to compete with those who somehow succeeded in hoarding prewar marks. Now money earned, though the sum be small, can again buy goods which a year ago were obtainable only on the black market.

Then the Marshall Plan and all its ramifications have not only provided new machinery and new tools and better sustenance, but have given the average German the feeling that the New World is taking an interest in him, and that he is no longer the forgotten man. With typical German sentimentality he reacts to this indirect compliment.

A third explanation is that the postwar millennium which many had expected—but which no one promised—did not materialize. So the German Burgher suddenly pounded his chest, slapped his forehead, and whispered, half in malice, half in desperation, "Well, they're not so much; they can't cure our troubles. Now I'll show them how to do it."

The fourth cause of this sudden upsurge of frantic activity is perhaps the most potent—the fear of communism. The typical German feels that there is only one answer to the dreaded approach of another police State: work, work, work. Get production going, start trade, renew friendship with the

world, revive old contacts, get money back into the country, make Western Germany attractive and important to the world, so it will be considered too juicy a plum to let drop.

Be the reasons what they may, Germany is working.

I visited one German business executive who owned an underwear factory before the war. From the window I could see the ruins of Frankfurt, but they seemed from another era. The manufacturer was again making textiles. The tall gaunt man was nervous, straining at the leash. His telephone jangled continually, and he talked with his branches in Stuttgart, Nuremberg, and Munich. He talked with Luxembourg and The Netherlands.

"We're doing it again!" he exclaimed. "Making things, I mean. We're getting back on our feet. See here?"

He stepped to a side table and held up a rayon undergarment, adorned with lace.

"Not bad, eh?" he asked, and answered his own question. "Not



School children, the future of Germany, at the beginning of a new day.

bad. Two months ago making these was only a hope. Now we're back in production. We'll keep on working, too!"

Of course, German businessmen today need all the spirit they can muster. Founding a business, conducting competitive trade, especially working for export, are today so fraught with difficulties in Germany that they require ingenuity and determination to overcome them.

Ever since the currency reform,

credit has become more difficult to obtain. Banks won't loan so freely as they once did, since money is worth more. German manufacturers must "talk fast" to convince the skeptical Laenderbank, the State bank, that they deserve the loans they ask for.

In the battered city of Stuttgart, written off after the war as a total loss forever, I found contractors spurring their crews to greater efforts in the erection of buildings. Each stone was hauled up by hand, each bucket of mortar lifted by hand-compelled pulley.

In Heidelberg I found storekeepers travelling to and from the country all night to procure goods. In Bavaria and the Rhineland I saw farmers laboring in their fields, using medieval tools, for 18 hours a day.

On the train from Frankfurt to Paris I met a German educator I had known in Berlin. He was on his way to the European Parliamentary Union meeting in Paris.

"We Europeans," he explained, "have given hostages to each other. We have all been at war with each other at some time. Inwardly we mistrust or fear one another. At long last we are beginning to realize that. Consequently, we are now working for a closer European alliance. We Germans especially have lost much valuable time. We must hurry. We have to recover our national honor. We must hasten to rejoin the European family of nations. As proof of our earnestness, we have only one thing to offer—our work. It has always been our greatest ally and our greatest security."

A drive of several thousand kilometers through all three zones of Germany, with frequent stops for conferences, left one clear impression: everybody is doing something, and doing it with bitter concentration. Buildings are sprouting in the smallest village; roads are being repaired; bridges are spanning the streams; factories are being rebuilt.

As far as Germany and her millions are concerned, the war is over. Hans and Grete and their ever-increasing family of Hansels and Gretels are working themselves in forgetfulness—and into a new sense of pride and importance.

Looking at Movies

REVIEWS OF CURRENT PICTURE OFFERINGS.

NOTE THE KEY BEFORE YOU STUDY THEM.

By Jane Lockhart

KEY: Audience Suitability: M—Mature. Y—Younger. C—Children. *—Of More Than Passing Interest.

The Black Hand (MGM). Teresa Celli, Gene Kelly, J. Carrol Naish. Director: Richard Thorpe. *Melodrama*. Patient efforts of young Italian-American, at first seeking only revenge for his father's murder a decade before, and of a New York police officer of Italian birth are pitted against despicable "Black Hand" gangsters transplanted from Italy who exact terrible toll from cowed, ignorant immigrants in city slums.

More than just another gangster melodrama, film succeeds in conveying a rich and sympathetic picture of what America was like around 1900 for the swarms of newcomers—poverty stricken, disillusioned, shunned by neighbors, mercilessly exploited by their own kind. A large cast of Italian-American actors gives vitality and conviction to the characterizations, while real-life slum settings add their important part. The story oversimplifies the situation and has a number of serious loopholes, but these failings are overcome by the compelling atmosphere and the honest intent of the whole. **M, Y**

★ **Cheaper by the Dozen** (20th Century-Fox). Jeanne Crain, Myrna Loy, Clifton Webb. Director: Walter Lang. *Comedy* based on book of reminiscences of the same name, in which writer recalled episodes in her early life as eldest of a family of 12 children. The action all centers around the autocratic, eccentric, but completely lovable father, a successful management engineer who has the family so well in hand that even after his death all its members, led by the capable mother, are able to join hands and continue successfully with the home and the business.

Engaging performances in a thoroughly enjoyable domestic film. There is no definite plot, but the separate anecdotes—the family move by auto to another city, the qualms of the teenage daughters who are embarrassed by Father's close supervision, the "democratic" family councils in which Father almost always gets his way—are bright, humorous entities in themselves. Pleasingly technicolored. **M, Y, C**

The Eternal Return (French; Discina. English titles). Jack Marais, Madeleine Sologne. Director: Jean Delannoy. *Drama*. The ancient legend of Tristan and Iseult transplanted by the poet Jean Cocteau into modern-day setting, with a young man running off with his

uncle's wife, the pair of them doomed to tragedy.

Film has same poetic quality as Cocteau's recent *Beauty and the Beast*—an atmosphere of pale unreality, somber dialogue, and symbols, counterpointing of beauty and horror. *Haunting fantasy*. **M**

★ **Francis** (Universal). Ray Collins, Patricia Medina, Donald O'Connor, Zasu Pitts. Director: Arthur Lubin. *Comedy* about a talking Army mule that consistently evidences better sense than minor or even top brass, so disconcerts the officers that they keep turning up for psychiatric treatment.

Burlesque rather than satire, done with slapstick accent and filled with material bound to produce long and loud laughs. **M, Y, C**

The Golden Gloves Story (Eagle Lion). James Dunn, Dewey Martin, Kevin O'Morrison, Kay Westfall. *Drama* set in Chicago streets and arenas, covering annual amateur boxing tournament sponsored by Chicago Tribune and New York Daily News. Its plot concerns the rivalry of two of the contestants—one a plodder, the other a heel—for the hand of a referee's daughter. The heel is miraculously reformed when he loses his final match, and he wins the girl.

Interesting as a picture of amateur boxing for young contenders, rather anemic and amateurish as to story. **M, Y**

Key to the City (MGM). Clark Gable, Frank Morgan, Loretta Young. Director: George Sidney. *Comedy*. What happens when a "tough guy" mayor of a Western city, a former longshoreman, meets at a San Francisco convention a prim lady mayor from Maine, so successfully impresses her with his unconventional way of enforcing justice that after a series of ludicrous escapades designed to upset her dignity they decide to get married.

Slapstick true to Hollywood's contention that arrogance, bluff, he-man charm win out every time over good manners and prosaic devotion to duty. Many passages abound in vulgar brawling, suggestive dialogue, and double-entendres, but because they are thinly masked they get by the same producers' code which refused its approval to the Italian *Bicycle Thief* mainly because one entirely unobjectionable scene was set in a brothel. **M**

Mother Didn't Tell Me (20th Century-Fox). Jessie Royce Landis, William Lundigan, Dorothy McGuire. Directed and

written by Claude Binyon from novel *The Doctor Wears Three Faces*. *Comedy*. Romantic notions of girl who marries young doctor fade before the realities of neglect and situations that arouse her jealousy of his career and professional associates. She finally makes up her mind to settle for just being a doctor's wife, but not until she is well on her way to taking the twin infants with her and making her own way.

There are some good comedy scenes, but the whole is blighted by the extreme lack of good sense and ordinary brightness that practically all the characters display. Surely adults presented as normal can't be quite so adolescent-minded! **M, Y**

Paid in Full (Paramount). Eve Arden, Robert Cummings, Diana Lynn, Elizabeth Scott. Director: William Dieterle. *Drama*. Conscientious career girl sits quietly by and lets her giddy sister win the sober man she herself loves. Later, when she has accidentally killed their child and their marriage is on the rocks, where it apparently was going from the start, the career girl persuades the man to marry her, leaves him to bear alone the child which she knows will cause her death, but which she believes will repay her debt to her sister.

A pathetic, woeful tale like nothing so much as the average daytime radio serial—although it is based on true story related in *The Reader's Digest*. Competent enough performances in a story whose motivations and details are never quite clear. What there is directed well enough, but it just doesn't add up to much conviction. **M**

★ **Passport to Pimlico** (British; Rank. Distributed by Eagle Lion). Stanley Holloway, Raymond Huntley, Basil Radford, Naunton Wayne. Director: Henry Cornelius. *Comedy*. When the 19 families in the Pimlico section of London discover in a bomb crater evidence that that area was deemed years ago to the family of the Duke of Burgundy in a document that still holds good, they make the most of things—tearing up



A tense moment in *Samson and Delilah*, a film Miss Lockhart finds is an "often exciting . . . stupendous spectacle."



London neighbors prepare a celebration in this scene from the British film *Passport to Pimlico*, a "wonderful satire" on present austerity conditions in England.

their ration books, lifting licensing rules and closing hours, and enjoying life generally. There are difficulties: black marketeers move in, but they take care of that by establishing customs barriers. The Home and Foreign Office get involved, and Pimlico becomes a national issue.

Film has been so strenuously cut and some of the dialogue comes through so thickly that it is often incoherent. But it offers *wonderful satire*, particularly in the Home and Foreign Office sequences, and the residents of Pimlico are presented as rich comic types. **M, Y, C**

Perfect Strangers (Warners). Margalo Gilmore, Dennis Morgan, Thelma Ritter, Ginger Rogers. Director: Brethaign Windust. Drama from Hecht-MacArthur play *Ladies and Gentlemen*. As a murder trial progresses, two members of the jury fall in love with each other, and since they both are married to other partners their situation affects their attitude toward the evidence in the case under consideration—that of a mild man accused of murdering his wife so he can marry his secretary.

Documentation of how the U. S. jury system operates is *interesting*—although hardly designed to incite confidence in it—and some genuinely comic types are introduced. The love affair, however, lacks motivation and hence will not claim much of your sympathy. **M, Y**

★ **Samson and Delilah** (Paramount). Hedy Lamarr, Victor Mature, George Sanders, Henry Wilcoxon. Producer-director: Cecil B. DeMille. *Melodrama* from the Biblical tale about the strong man who was betrayed by a woman of the enemy of his people, was tortured but lived to wreak horrible vengeance upon his tormentors.

Follows the Biblical tale in most details (except that Delilah repents and abets his final gesture), embellishes it

in the manner made famous by its producer in past productions. The 14-year period we are told was spent in research to make it authentic is attested to by the splendor of costume and setting, the myriad appurtenances, the "cast of thousands," and the blending of wide-flung action into a coherent whole. There are wild scenes of violence, swashbuckling deeds of courage, opulent sets, romance, and sex. The film is being highly publicized among community groups as "religious." It treats a Biblical theme, to be sure, but it is entirely devoid of any truly religious insight or significance. Rather, it is an expensive, often exciting, two-dimensional, *stupendous spectacle*. **M, Y**

Wabash Avenue (20th Century-Fox). Betty Grable, Phil Harris, Victor Mature. Director: Henry Koster. *Musical*. A look at the cheap burlesque spots, bars, and gambling rooms of Chicago around 1893, and on the Midway of the famous World's Fair in that city. Two amiable crooks fall out over each other's double-crossing, but finally agree that the dancer both have helped win fame should marry the one she prefers.

Glamorization of the gaudy honky-tonks of the period, rather tedious, and certainly mistaken in the material it chooses to pay tribute to. **M**

★ **Young Man with a Horn** (Warners). Lauren Bacall, Hoagy Carmichael, Doris Day, Kirk Douglas, Juano Hernandez. Director: Michael Curtiz. *Drama* about a young man and his love for his trumpet and for the type of "pure" jazz which he wants to play but which few understand. He degenerates fast when he marries a neurotic, disagreeable rich girl and she throws him aside. But his old friends are there—except the beloved Negro teacher whom he betrayed—and they help him back up from the gutter.

A rather trite story based only partly on novel of the same name. But it is made agreeable and convincing by excellent performances and a sound track for which Harry James plays the trumpet effectively. **M, Y**

Woman of Distinction (Columbia). Edmund Gwenn, Ray Milland, Rosalind Russell. Director: Edward Buzzell. *Comedy* about a dean of women in a small New England college who gets involved by accident with a visiting British lecturer in a series of slapstick episodes which, when reported with candid photographs in the press, threaten to lose her her dignity and her job.

An *absurd farce* on the Keystone-comedy level, depending for laughs on physical mishaps and the contention that everyone connected with a college is ridiculous and forlorn. It tries so hard for those laughs and works its slapstick routines so hard that it wears itself out long before the end. **M, Y**

The Yellow Cab Man (MGM). Edward Arnold, Gloria DeHaven, Red Skelton, Walter Slezak. Director: Jack Donohue. *Comedy*. The misadventures of a nitwit inventor of safety devices, temporarily employed as a taxi driver, who has an affinity for accidents of all kinds. A villainous gang tries to steal his formula for "elastiglass," and it is only the effort of a flock of fellow cab drivers which foils them and saves the inventor from their murderous intent.

Typical Skelton slapstick, with the hero on the receiving end of most of the mishaps and the violence. If you like Skelton, you will not be disappointed in this latest effort. Film contains some incidental plugs for advertised products—a fact which raises an interesting ethical question. **M, Y, C**

Among other current films, already reviewed, these should prove rewarding:

FOR FAMILY: *Challenge to Lassie*, *Cinderella*, *Come to the Stable*, *Jolson Sings Again*, *Louisiana Story*, *On the Town*, *The Stratton Story*, *That Midnight Kiss*, *Top o' the Morning*, *When Willie Comes Marching Home*.

FOR MATURE AUDIENCE: *The Affair Blum*, *All the King's Men*, *Battleground*, *The Bicycle Thief*, *The Fallen Idol*, *Fame Is the Spur*, *Hamlet*, *The Hasty Heart*, *The Heiress*, *Home of the Brave*, *Intruder in the Dust*, *Joan of Arc*, *Lost Boundaries*, *Monsieur Vincent*, *Mrs. Mike*, *Pinky*, *The Quiet One*, *The Red Shoes*, *The Rugged O'Riordans*, *Sands of Iwo Jima*, *She Wore a Yellow Ribbon*, *Task Force*, *The Third Man*, *Tight Little Island*, *Twelve O'Clock High*.

From advance reports, these should be well worth considering: *The Golden Twenties* (documentary), *Johnny Holiday* (rehabilitation of erring boys), *The Outriders* (handsomely set and technicolor western), *Stage Fright* (melodramatic, suspenseful), *Stars in My Crown* (small-town setting, story about a preacher), *Three Came Home* (experiences of a family in concentration camp during war, set in Pacific area), *The Titan* (a survey of the work of Michelangelo).

Peeps at Things to Come

PRESENTED BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

■ **Safety Spout.** A new polyethylene plastic pouring spout for use on standard acid bottles provides convenience and safety in preventing spilling, splashing, and the usual "after drip." The spout vents the air into the container as the liquid is poured out, and is adaptable to all types of acid bottles. It has a closure cap. Polyethylene is resistant to all ordinary acids and alkalies and practically all known solvents, provided the temperature is kept below 63° Centigrade.

■ **Extra-Tiny Motors.** An explosionproof motor for operating small valves, pumps, refrigerators, and similar equipment weighs only 8 3/10 ounces and delivers 1/100 horsepower, intermittent duty. It is a single-phase, squirrel-cage, alternating-current motor with permanent capacitor, totally enclosed, with a copper rotor and a wound field which is dipped, baked, and wrapped to give protection under the most extreme working conditions.

■ **Trash Pump.** For handling sewage and waters containing large amounts of solids and fibrous trash, a new pump with a bladeless impeller has been designed and is now available in sizes up to 5-inch discharge and suction in either vertical or horizontal shafted types.

■ **Nylon for Typewriters.** Nylon typewriter ribbons are a recent development. Nylon has advantages for typewriter ribbons over any other fabric for it has great strength and elasticity, and it will stand up under the severe pounding of the typewriter — especially modern electric machines — longer than any other type of ribbon. Nylon ribbons leave sharp, clear impressions because nylon's strength makes possible a thinner ribbon. The smooth surface of the fabric prevents lint from getting in the type face.

■ **Lawn Edger.** Now being manufactured is a simple type of lawn edger that does the job and is easy to operate. It has two self-sharpening blades that trim the grass as fast as the tool is pushed along and sharpen at the same time.

■ **Gas-Turbine Power.** A gas turbine recently installed in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, now serves as a quick, low-cost source of electric power. The new equipment seems pint size when placed beside a conventional power plant of equal capacity. Economical to operate, it can reach peak-load capacity from a cold start in about five minutes. The power-station use of the gas turbine is new and, to date, the performance in Oklahoma City far exceeds the original expectations. The single unit is rated at

3,500 kilowatts, and the heat of the exhaust is used to boost the output of the station's existing power plant by about 3,000 kilowatts. This new power source weighs about 85,000 pounds, is less than 50 feet long and 9 feet wide, and requires a shelter building only half the size of that necessary to house a steam turbine and boilers of the same capacity.

■ **Rustproof Brine.** By adding certain sodium-phosphate combinations to the salt or salt brine used in melting snow and ice, rusting of automobile bodies or other iron surfaces exposed to the action of the salt can be prevented. A large salt company is adding this material to rock crystals and selling it as a "one package" material for de-icing use. The use of this combination forms a colorless, invisible protective film on metal surfaces when street slush is splashed.

■ **Easy Metering.** A new viscometer tests viscosity as simply and quickly as taking temperatures. With a flick of the switch one reads the dial directly in centipoises. The whole operation is usually accomplished in less than a minute. The apparatus plugs into any alternating-current outlet.

■ **Better Mite Control.** Mites, the tiny, eight-legged pests that cost orchardists millions of dollars a year in America alone, will have harder going from now on because of a new chemical weapon just developed. It is known as EPN, the alphabetical shorthand for the technical name "ethyl p-nitrophenyl thiono-

benzenephosphonate." Tests made in 21 States of the United States, as well as in Hawaii, Canada, and Mexico, confirm the fact that EPN is effective against the most destructive species of mites and also affords protection against reinfestation for several weeks. It is less toxic to warm-blooded animals than other organic phosphorus compounds commonly used in mite-control sprays. However, it is still not to be classed with the relatively safe compounds like pyrethrum or methoxychlor.

■ **Safety Glass.** A new type safety glass for automobiles has a slight bluish-green tint that is reported to eliminate more than 15 percent of the infrared rays of the sun without in any way distorting the motorist's vision. It will also shut out a large part of the ultraviolet light. In automobiles, this means less heat and less fading of upholstery.

■ **Busy Bees.** How many honey bees are raised in the United States? The answer: 300 billions! These bees live in some 6 million beehives belonging to about 500,000 beekeepers. American beekeepers mostly exchange their beeswax for things they wish to buy from beekeeping-equipment suppliers. The result is an ever-growing domestic beeswax supply from which many products are made in addition to the yellow refined and the white bleached beeswax.

■ **Bedtime Story.** It is no longer necessary to get out of bed to close the windows or shut off the attic fan when it becomes too cold or when it begins to rain. Such a luxury is brought about automatically by a thermostatic temperature- and rain-responsive control which opens the windows and turns on the attic fan when it gets too warm inside and closes the windows and turns off the attic fan when it becomes too cool inside. The control switch operates an electric motor connected to a drum on which the sash cords are oppositely wound. For rain control, a bellows operated by precipitation starts the motor to close the windows. The precipitation control has control over the temperature control. Regardless of how high the inside temperature is, when it starts to rain the windows will close. The windows also can be opened or closed manually by pressing or flipping a switch. The fan can be shut off and the windows left on automatic control. This feature is for "leaving home on a vacation, and returning to a fresh house rather than a musty one."

■ **Mower Teeth.** A patent has been granted for a lawn mower that has a stationary low-place cutting bar, with forward-projecting triangular teeth, and carries a circular rotating blade on a powered shaft which parallels the axis of the bar. The blade forces the grass into the triangular teeth.

Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.



Do fish talk? Well, they do emit sounds! With an underwater microphone, investigators have picked up piscatorial whistles, screams, and clucks. A film Voice of the Deep made by Moody Institute scientists records them.



John T. Frederick

Speaking of Books—

ABOUT THE OHIO RIVER . . . ILLINOIS . . .

NEW ENGLAND . . . AND THE BLACK HILLS.

A LITTLE over a century ago, a stage-struck young man named Sol Smith was managing a touring theatrical company in the Ohio Valley. There were few theaters in those days; stages were improvised wherever there was room for an audience. R. E. Banta tells a story of one of these engagements in *The Ohio*:

In 1829 Smith's company was playing in a tavern ballroom. The landlord, a pillar of the church, was anxious to see the show but hesitated to appear out front for fear of his pastor's wrath. Smith seated him on a chair in the wings and the play went on with the landlord one of the most appreciative members of the audience.

Smith, himself, playing Sancho in *Lovers' Quarrels*, had a line advising another character to "save something with which to pay his board." This was too much for the landlord, a liberal man and by now an enthusiast for the drama; sticking his head on stage from behind the wing he shouted reassuringly: "Mr. Smith, don't mind your board; go on with your play. If you haven't the money at the end of the week I'll wait."

The landlord got the best hand of the evening. The incident is an example of the kind of historical detail which makes this book, like many others of the great "Rivers of America" series to which it belongs, genuinely entertaining as well as richly informative. Mr. Banta has drawn on the rich history of the Ohio region to give us a sense of its place in the history of the nation and the world, and of the relation of its present status and problems to the past.

Another notable addition to the "Rivers of America" series is *The Potomac*, by Frederick Gutheim. Most interesting to me in a remarkably well-written and enjoyable book is a chapter describing the work of John Binns and Israel Janney, pioneers of land conservation and better farming methods in Loudoun County, Virginia. In the 1820s these men were practicing—and inducing their neighbors to practice—terracing and contour plowing to check erosion, manure and marl and crop rotation to improve the soil. They demonstrated

the ability of the Loudoun County soil, so handled, to recover from the injury done to it from bad handling and too much tobacco raising, and founded a new agricultural society in the region based on wheat, clover, and cattle.

Recently I attended a meeting of men interested in highway construction. One of the speakers emphasized the fact that many of the principles which we seem to be learning by hard experience today had already been recognized more than 100 years ago—and quoted the writings of the Scottish engineer MacAdam to prove it. Similarly, the findings of Binns and Janney are being reaffirmed in our contemporary effort to conserve and rebuild our fundamental resource, the soil. Mr. Gutheim's book is outstanding in its clear and firm and consistently engaging account of the social history of the Potomac region. Especially entertaining is his portrayal of early days in the city of Washington, D. C.

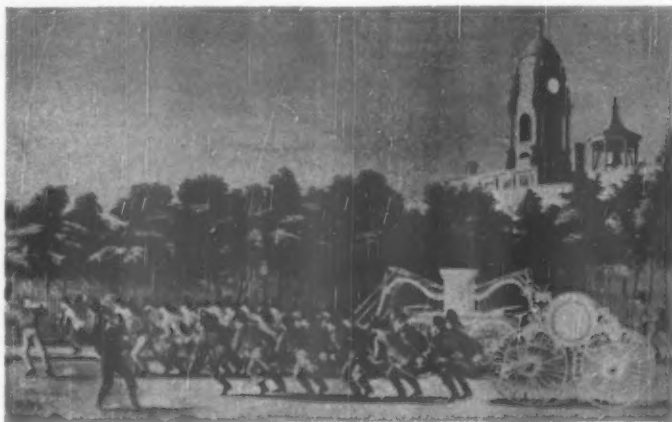
When a New England girl demonstrated for her young husband, Nathaniel Hawthorne, a dance she had observed in Cuba, he told her that she deserved the head of John the Baptist. This incident is one of hundreds, literally,

which make real and likable New Englanders of a century ago, in the pages of one of the most remarkable works of biography I have ever read: *The Peabody Sisters of Salem*, by Louise Hall Tharp.

A real biography of one person—a book which makes that person come alive as a human being—is a rarity. To achieve it for three is almost unbelievable; yet Mrs. Tharp has done it. Sophia, the youngest of the Peabody girls, beautiful and artistically gifted, whose chronic invalidism disappeared when she became the beloved and competent wife of Nathaniel Hawthorne; Mary, the devoted middle sister, who married Horace Mann, the founder of modern American common education, and contributed vastly to his achievement; Elizabeth, the oldest, who was wedded to numberless good causes and gave a long life to their service: all three come to living reality in this book. With them are many others: the domineering mother and the frustrated father of the three girls, Hawthorne's mother and sisters, ministers, poets, politicians—and all the tissue and texture of New England's social and intellectual life in their times. If you care at all for biography, don't miss *The Peabody Sisters of Salem*.

* * *

In his *Nathaniel Hawthorne*, Mark Van Doren has made a valuable contribution to the already distinguished new "American Men of Letters" series. Though this book is less a biography than a critical study, the close relationship between Hawthorne's work and his life is more fully revealed—and, I think, more sensibly, more understandingly—than it has ever been before. Too many contemporary readers have a most faulty conception of Hawthorne's work—based, perhaps, on unfortunate contacts in high-school or college English



A volunteer fire department of the era of the great Chicago fire, one of many prints and photographs in Jay Monaghan's *This Is Illinois*, a pictorial history.

classes and no subsequent reading. Too few have even begun to measure his greatness. Mr. Van Doren's book is a positive aid to better understanding and fuller appreciation.

Everyone who knows anything about Hawthorne knows that he was deeply interested in the New England past, and drew on it for the subject matter of his best work. How much that particular American background meant to American literature and to American life as a whole is adequately indicated by Kenneth B. Murdock in *Literature and Theology in Colonial New England*, an urbane and beautifully balanced study of the field indicated by the title. Indeed, Mr. Murdock shows that the preoccupation of New Englanders with their strenuous theology has marked relevance to what many of us believe is the central problem of today. He says:

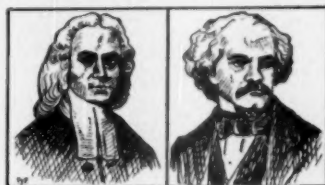
If religion involves no hard thought, no struggle, no sacrifice, no stimulus to all of the human faculties, it may well miss its major opportunity. If sermons and books merely appease their audiences and demand no more intellectually than a football game, a crossword puzzle, or a cheap novel, they are likely to afford no more than a drowsy hour or two of smug self-satisfaction for the man who supposes them to be "good" by virtue of their theme.

Greatest among the New England writers on theological subjects—and one of the very greatest American writers in any field—was 18th Century Jonathan Edwards. Perry Miller has written for the "American Men of Letters" series, in his *Jonathan Edwards*, a book that is worthy of its subject—which is saying a great deal. In its pages he has rightly subordinated the strange and deeply tragic story of Edwards' life to the admittedly difficult analysis of his thought. He takes up the great books and sermons of Edwards one by one, places each in an illuminating biographical and historical context, and proceeds in each case to explain the central ideas and to show their relationship to American culture as a whole and their positive relevance to our own times. This book is marked by scholarship as completely assimilated as it is profound, by wit and human sympathy, by a breadth of grasp which integrates Einstein and Freud with Edwards. It is not too much to say that Perry Miller's *Jonathan Edwards* is a masterpiece of interpretation, a landmark in American criticism.

There were other traditions than the Puritan in Puritan New England. John Greenleaf Whittier was the inheritor of one of these, by his birthright in the Society of Friends. John A. Pollard's *John Greenleaf Whittier, Friend of Man*, is a needed full-length biography of Whittier, supplying much new and val-

uable material. In *The Young Henry Adams*, Ernest Samuels has provided yet another study of aspects of the New England of Whittier and Hawthorne, and a helpful commentary for *The Education of Henry Adams*, one of the most important American autobiographies.

In *The Maple Sugar Book*, by Helen and Scott Nearing, historical backgrounds and present practice in a traditional New England occupation are fully



Jonathan Edwards (left) and Nathaniel Hawthorne, who are subjects of works by Mark Van Doren and Perry Miller.

treated by a husband and wife who have found in a "sugar bush" a source of livelihood and much besides.

I hope you will read Hodding Carter's *Southern Legacy*. In its pages you will meet Miss Rachel, "who died manless at 80," whose life of useful activity revealed "the steel that braced the posture of ineffectiveness." Gardener and ardent maker of preserves and jellies, "no watermelon rind escaped her." Physician-in-ordinary to a host of obscurely related small fry, she "knew the bump-reducing virtues of vinegar and brown paper, butter and cold compresses." She exemplified the Southern woman "in whom fortitude and resourcefulness and devotion were cloaked beneath the requisite posturings of the weaker sex. 'Weaker sex' is good."

With Miss Rachel you will meet many other men and women of the South, Negro and white alike, knowable and likable people through whom the reader attains a rare degree of comprehension. Other Southern writers have pleaded—or demanded—that the South be permitted to solve its own problems. Few have coupled with the plea—as Hodding Carter clearly does—a full recognition of the responsibility which it implies. Informally autobiographical, *Southern Legacy* is both enjoyable and candid in its portrayal and interpretation of a Southern town and the life of a small-town newspaperman. It carries my highest recommendation.

No society of today is understandable without the light of historical backgrounds, and this is particularly true of the South. In *John C. Calhoun*, a full and competent biography of a remarkable man, Margaret L. Coit has shown the part played by Calhoun in shaping Southern destiny—and the part played

by the older South in shaping Calhoun. Yet she recognizes fully the individual and original force and meaning of Calhoun as a person, and tells his story well.

Pictorial history—the recreation of the past by means of carefully selected pictures with a minimum of text—is receiving deserved attention in these days. One of the most satisfying of such books which I have seen is *This Is Illinois*, edited by Jay Monaghan and published in cooperation with the Illinois Historical Society on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of that organization. In its hundreds of pictures we see the Illinois land itself, corn and hogs and cattle, great industrial plants, such incidents as Theodore Roosevelt addressing 18,000 men at Camp Grant (without a public-address system!): all the humor and tragedy and human interest of 150 years of social and economic history. It is a fine book.

The jacket of *Virgin Land*, by Henry Nash Smith (subtitled "The American West As Symbol and Myth"), shows a lively woodcut of Calamity Jane, with pistols levelled at the villain's head—an illustration from Beadle's Pocket Library of 1885. There is much about dime-novel "westerns" in this book—and about Cooper, Whitman, Eggleston, Hamlin Garland, and others who wrote about the West. Mr. Smith presents fresh and valuable interpretations of the part played by the West not only in American literature, but in American life and thought as a whole.

One of the stamping grounds of the fabled Calamity Jane was the Black Hills. Lee's *Official Guide to the Black Hills and the Bad Lands* seems to me all one could ask in a guidebook. It is good reading just for itself, if one has to do his travelling at home, because of the genuinely delightful way in which Black Hills historical lore and legend are interwoven with appetizing description of things and places. If you're lucky enough to be visiting the Black Hills—as I swear I'm going to be, one of these days—this little book will be invaluable.

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:—*The Ohio, R. E. Banta* (Rinehart, \$5).—*The Potomac, Frederick Guthrie* (Rinehart, \$4).—*The Peabody Sisters of Salem, Louise Hall Tharp* (Little, Brown, \$4).—*Nathaniel Hawthorne, Mark Van Doren* (Sloane, \$3.50).—*Literature and Theology in Colonial New England, Kenneth B. Murdock* (Harvard University Press, \$4).—*Jonathan Edwards, Perry Miller* (Sloane, \$3.50).—*John Greenleaf Whittier, Friend of Man, John A. Pollard* (Houghton, Mifflin, \$6).—*The Young Henry Adams, Ernest Samuels* (Harvard University Press, \$4.50).—*The Maple Sugar Book, Helen and Scott Nearing* (John Day, \$3.75).—*Southern Legacy, Hodding Carter* (Louisiana State University Press, \$3).—*John C. Calhoun, Margaret L. Coit* (Houghton, Mifflin, \$5).—*This Is Illinois, Jay Monaghan* (University of Chicago Press, \$5).—*Virgin Land, Henry Nash Smith* (Harvard University Press, \$4.50).—*Lee's Official Guide Book to the Black Hills and the Bad Lands* (Black Hills and Bad Lands Association, Sturgis, South Dakota, \$1).



Mourning widows of Vasiliko return to their shattered homes.



Three Rotary Clubs exist today in Greece—which is about the size of New York State. They are at Athens, Salonika, and Patrai. The Athens Club is helping the war-battered mountain village of Vasiliko climb up "the road back."

ATHENS Adopts a Village

ROTARIANS OF THE GREEK CAPITAL
HELP RE-ESTABLISH SOME COUNTRYMEN.

IT IS QUIET once more in Greece. Save for the occasional crack of a carbine in the mountains as the last guerrillas are routed, peace has returned to this sorely tried land of 8 million people.

So today some 700,000 Greeks are asking, "When can we go home?" They are the farmers and villagers who in ten years of invasion, occupation, and civil strife were routed from their homes and scattered throughout the land. Now they want to go back and tend their vines and goats on their native hillsides.

They cannot all go back at once. A look at some of the things the last decade has cost Greece tells why:

—1,400 villages destroyed; hundreds of others badly damaged.

—3 million acres of timber levelled.

—thousands of bridges, rail lines, factories, and harbors ruined.

—375,000 children orphaned.

—the drachma at a dangerously low value.

Still, the big homegoing has already begun . . . and this is a little story about one of the shattered villages to which some of the war weary are heading. Vasiliko is its name, and it is high in the Pindus Mountains just a stone's throw from the Albanian border. The photo on page 7 gives a good picture of it. What makes Vasiliko news is that some big-city businessmen—the 106 Rotarians of Athens—recently decided to "adopt" the little town and shepherd it through this hard period.

Time was, before the war, when life was very fair in Vasiliko. Here 2,500 people tended their goats, sheep, bees, vineyards, and wheat fields, and went to market, school, and church. There was never luxury; still there was enough.

Then in 1940 came the Fascists, after them the Nazis, and finally the guerrillas from the north. In that first invasion Vasiliko lost sheep and goats; in the second it lost 150 pack animals, the furnishings of churches, schools, and homes, and the provisions in its stores. In the third, last, and worst wave Vasiliko saw four of its men and one woman shot and 30 men and women and two little girls spirited away. It also saw most of its homes pillaged and burned, 400 mules and horses driven away, 5,000 sheep and 200 beehives carted out of town.

With more than Hellenic courage, a few people stayed and weathered these furies. But they and the few who have returned number but 640 persons—only a quarter of Vasiliko's once-happy population. Needing tools, lumber, seeds, textbooks, clothes, everything, the people of Vasiliko did not

know quite where to start. Things seemed pretty hopeless.

Just about then the Grecian monarch King Paul called on all Greeks to help revive the villages—for modern Greece, which is about the size of New York State, is largely a nation of villages, with half a dozen moderately large port cities conducting its commerce with the world.

News of the King's appeal was widely discussed the next Friday around Rotary tables in Restaurant Averof on Churchill Avenue, and to Club President Panos Th. Anagnostopoulos particularly it seemed a challenge that must be met. He himself teaches good farming, being dean of the Superior College of Agriculture. Something, everyone agreed, should be done.

The Club President knew what it should be. At a meeting some days later to which many leaders in Government and business had been invited, he sprang his idea: let the Club

In Athens last Autumn, Rotary's President Hodgson and Club President Anagnostopoulos and their ladies visit the Parthenon—and during this visit the Athens leader expounds the plan for his Club's adoption of Vasiliko. . . . (Below) A headtable view of the Athens Club during the Hodgson visit.





To celebrate the good news of their village's adoption by Athens Rotarians, these maidens of Vasiliko don their holiday best and smile prettily for the photographer.



It is Sunday morning in Vasiliko—and time for religious instruction. As is the custom, the children gather beneath the trees to hear a sermon by the local priest.



Their mules and horses driven off by guerrillas, the women of Vasiliko must pack their firewood home on their backs, with their little ones toddling alongside.

pick one of these villages more or less at random and adopt it. Up in historic Epirus there was Vasiliko, for instance. "We ourselves are not men of great wealth," he said, "but we can use our goodwill in many ways to better the lot of our compatriots there and show them that we are standing with them."

As the Minister of Education, a church bishop, and other high Greek officials listened earnestly, the Club President and other speakers set forth a plan in which the Club would go to various agencies urging them to supply Vasiliko with:

1. An agricultural expert.
2. School equipment and teachers.
3. A medical center.
4. Reconstruction experts.
5. Agricultural clubs for boys and girls—such as 4-H Clubs.
6. Facilities for farm loans.

The Club would further ask the Ministry of War to release all Vasiliko men who are farmers, engineers, teachers, and physicians and return them to their home village. At every point in the program the Club would provide leadership and work—and drachmas when it could.

Perhaps most moved that day was a humble man from Vasiliko itself who tried to tell the Athens Rotarians how grateful his fellow townsmen would be for their adoptive parents.

And without doubt the most practical man present was the manager of the Agronomical Bank of Athens, who got to his feet at the close of the meeting and announced that his bank was putting \$1,000 at the disposal of the Athens Club "as a first contribution toward the expenses of 'the baby.'"

It has been several months now since that exciting meeting and already Vasiliko looks better—the houses brighter in the mild sun, the people better fed and dressed with items from far-away Athens. One by one the other aims of the program are moving nearer realization.

Though this may prove to be the largest project the Athens Club has ever undertaken, it is not the first. To encourage higher spiritual standards and serve those suffering undeservedly, it is offering university scholarships to the best high-school graduates and different aids to disabled people and children.

The Acropolis with its incomparable Parthenon still rises off to the southwest of downtown Athens. Socrates, Plato, and Hippocrates still stimulate Greek minds. The glory that was Greece looms up at every bend in the road in this ancient land. But the practical men of Athens know that, glorious as it is, you can't eat history. And for that wisdom and the action it has inspired, some simple people up in the little mountain town are remembering these men in their prayers.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN

Rotary Reporter

BRIEF ITEMS ON CLUB ACTIVITIES AROUND THE WORLD

Young Envoys Spread Goodwill To the Rotary Clubs of CARBONDALE, ILL., and BERKELEY, CALIF., proximity to colleges attended by students from abroad means a chance to further international understanding. Recently the CARBONDALE Club was host at a special holiday luncheon to nine overseas students at near-by Southern Illinois University. Each student spoke briefly about his homeland and his impressions of the United States. One guest, a language student from Mexico, was the recipient of a scholarship awarded by District 216.

Regularly the BERKELEY Rotary Club has as its luncheon guest an overseas student from the University of California, but a recent meeting extended this Fourth Object practice to include five

from 12 Rotary Clubs of District 13. Among the subjects on the agenda were "Trade and Professional Associations" and "Vocational Guidance." General discussion followed each address.

Visit to U. N. . . A visit to the United Nations headquarters at LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., by 121 Rotarians and members of their families from 18 Rotary Clubs of District 267 (Maryland and the District of Columbia) has made the work of that organization for world peace more understandable to the visitors. The one-day visit included a complete tour of the grounds and buildings at LAKE SUCCESS. Indicative of the interest which the tour created in the District were the many special U. N. meetings held by the Clubs following the trip.

In GILMER, TEX., the local Rotary Club promoted interest in the United Nations among high-school students by sponsoring a test devoted to the origin, purpose, and function of the U. N. Cash prizes—plus copies of Rotary International's booklets on the U. N., *The World at Work* and *From Here On!*—were awarded to students making the highest grades. Before launching the contest, GILMER Rotarians outlined the program at a meeting with the students in the high-school auditorium.

Budding Musicians Honored in Avon A helping hand—and a pat on the back—went to three outstanding local high-school music students in AVON, N. Y., when the Rotary Club awarded them scholarships to a music camp in the Adirondack mountains. Part of the funds for the awards came from a minstrel show presented by the AVON Club.

From New Teeters to Old Teachers There are always many ways to go at the same goals. For example, the Rotary Clubs of PLAINS, PA., and PAOLA, KANS., working independently of each other, decided to undertake projects in the interest of their local schools. The PLAINS Rotary Club achieved its purpose by installing swings and teeter-totters in the playgrounds in nine local schools at a cost of \$2,000. In PAOLA, a banquet for 38 local school-teachers was sponsored by the Rotary Club to create closer ties of friendship between the teachers and the businessmen and parents of the community. To raise funds for the local youth council, the PAOLA Club also held an auction of members' ties that produced \$350.

Courtland Tapes Bikes for Safety Riding a bicycle at night has been made much safer in COURT- LAND, N. Y., by a process known as "Scotchlighting" and used by the local Rotary Club in its street-safety campaign. With "Scotchlite" luminous tape on

handlebars and rear fenders, bicycles are quickly seen after dark by motorists. So far, COURTLAND Rotarians have "Scotchlighted" the "bikes" of 75 news-boys, and as Spring flushes more of the two-wheelers out of storage and onto the streets, the taping process will be intensified.

Uladislao in U. S. to Study Studying at North-western University under the international student project sponsored by the Rotary Clubs of District 213 is Uladislao Falla, of LIMA, PERU. Now in its sixth year, the program provides for the overseas student to visit many Clubs in the District during his stay in the United States.

Mansfield Shows Its Hobbies Pointing up the value of a hobby for everyone, the Rotary Club of MANSFIELD, ENGLAND, sponsored a four-day hobbies exhibition that was reported to be the first of its kind in the community. Featuring over 150 exhibits ranging from art and flowers to photography and woodworking, the show displayed hobbies that possessed a total estimated value of more than £10,000. Especially popular with the children was a miniature railway (see cut) with a coal-fired engine that was capable of pulling a trainload of 12 youngsters. Also included in the scale-model exhibits was a replica of the ocean liner *Queen Mary* carved from solid mahogany and several airplanes of various types. On the first day of the exhibition over 1,000 people viewed the displays.

Renton Bows to Youth of Month If a grade- or high-school student in RENTON, WASH., merits recognition for outstanding work, there's a plan in effect that provides community-wide recognition. Conducted by the Rotary Club, it selects a "Youth of the Month" on the basis of scholarship, musical or athletic ability, or other out-of-school activity. Briefly, the pro-



Astride a miniature scale-model train built to carry three tons are (center) J. D. Gregory, President of the Mansfield, England, Rotary Club, and the Mayor of Mansfield at the Rotary-sponsored hobbies exhibition (see item).

students from India, Scotland, Turkey, Norway, and Colombia. The entire program was placed in their hands, and each presented his own thinking about the relationships between his native land and the United States.

Hosted by the Rotary Club of GREENSBORO, N. C., at a special luncheon recently were 20 students from 11 overseas countries. After the meeting, the students, all enrolled at near-by colleges, were taken on an industrial tour.

2d Object Draws 60 to Goodmayes The meaning of Rotary's Second Object and the practical ways it can be applied in business and the professions came under enlightening discussion at the Intericity Vocational Service meeting recently held by the Rotary Club of GOODMAYES, ENGLAND. In attendance were over 60 Rotarians



Could you guess the goal's weight? That's what Poona, India, Rotarians and their guests are being asked to do at a ball celebrating Rotary's anniversary. The affair raised 1,900 rupees for Community Service work.



Donated by the Rotary Club of Wai-
kiki, Hawaii, and being presented by
Club Member P. D. Bull (left) is a \$50
check for sending CARE packages to
the Rotary Club of Weston-super-Mare,
England, to be given to needy old folk.

cedure calls for a five-man committee of the RENTON Club to choose each month's winner from a list of nominees submitted by a panel of students. Each boy or girl crowned "Youth of the Month" is awarded an engraved pin at a club meeting. Three youths, two boys and a girl, had been honored at the time this project was reported.

Dover Likes Dover Rotarians of DOVER, DEL., have a great liking for DOVER, DEL., and they aren't bashful about it! In fact, they have formed several debating teams among Club members that travel about meeting teams of neighboring towns to consider oratorically the relative merits of DOVER and the object of their opponents' civic pride. Evidencing gracious hospitality, the DOVER team usually concedes the debating contest to teams that come to its community. In addition to liking their home town, DOVER Rotarians also like ties—if they're colorful. To determine the gaudiest piece of neckwear among Club members and the tie most likely to become fashionable, a contest was recently held at an evening dinner. Prizes were awarded—and what do you suppose they were? Why, flashy ties, of course!

Tiruchirappalli Long on Deeds Long in name though it may be, the Rotary Club of TIRUCHIRAPPALLI, INDIA, is in itself longer in service to others through its work for the blind and for a near-by school for boys. In cooperation with the Red Cross, the Club is working toward the expansion of medical facilities for the blind and for the creation of measures that will reduce blindness. A first step in this cooperative endeavor was the formation of a relief council for the blind on which TIRUCHIRAPPALLI Rotarians are serving. For the boys' school, the Club co-sponsored an entertainment program that raised 1,000 rupees.

Prizes for Corn, the Kernel Kind At the second annual Wagoner County, Okla., corn and perian show the Rotary Club of WAGONER furnished cash prizes for winning exhibitors of yellow and white open-pollinated corn. And while corn has no

relationship whatever with a ladies' night—unless you like to associate corn with good cooking and good cooking with ladies—this is the time to mention that WAGONER Rotarians recently entertained their ladies with a program that featured a local high-school quartette and an address by a Past District Governor.

Cleanings from World of Sports Basketball, a fast and furious game, becomes a fast, furious, and hilarious game when the players ride donkeys the way BATH, ME., Rotarians recently did in a contest with members of the local Lions Club. Living up to their reputation for stubbornness, the four-legged, long-eared animals frequently stopped when they were supposed to go—and vice versa. A few riders were unseated and the Rotary team lost, but when a game is played for a worthy charity, who cares who wins?

Reported to be the first soccer game ever played in ABERDEEN, WASH., a recent match sponsored by the local Rotary Club attracted several thousand spectators, including athletic teams from 16 high schools in attendance as guests of the ABERDEEN Club.

In DELRAY BEACH, FLA., ten local—and attractive—young women vied for the title "Spirit of Fishing Queen," the winner to reign over an annual fishing tournament. Crowned was Barbara Ann McMurrian, the DELRAY BEACH Rotary Club entrant.

19 Clubs Hold Intercity Forum Hosted by the Rotary Club of YOUNG, AUSTRALIA, a General Intercity Forum recently brought together 110 Rotarians representing 19 Clubs in District 29. The main theme of the two-day Forum was Youth Service, with one complete session devoted to promoting a better understanding of the background and organization of Rotary.

Did They Play Anchors Aweigh? Of course, you must have the facts before you can answer that question—so here they are. At the Municipal Auditorium in BELOIT, KANS., last month, the United States Navy Band gave afternoon and evening concerts

under the auspices of the local Rotary Club. Invited to attend the performances were all high-school bands within a 100-mile radius of BELOIT. Now answer the question.

There's an 'R' in February For those who believe that oysters should be eaten only during the months with the letter "R" in the spelling, it was fortunate that the National Sportsmen's and Vacation Show in New York State came in February. For among the many displays was an exhibit by the Rotary Club of GREENPORT, N. Y., which not only helped to acquaint show visitors with GREENPORT, but also offered an epicure's delight: a GREENPORT oyster. The show lasted nine days and three barrels of oysters were dispensed daily at the Rotary Club's exhibit.

The Ladies Look at The Rotarian In a unique celebration honoring THE ROTARIAN Magazine, the Rotary Club of SOUTH GATE, CALIF., looked to the ladies for a new slant on Rotary's official publication and on Rotary itself. Three talks were presented, each by a member of the gentler sex. Two of the speakers were local high-school administrators, and the third was the president of the local Soroptimist Club (see page 57).

22 More Clubs Reach 25 Years To 22 more Rotary Clubs the month of June brings 25 years of membership in Rotary International. Congratulations to them! They are Winter Haven, Fla.; Carlsbad, N. Mex.; Harvey, Ill.; Sibley, Iowa; Sweetwater, Tex.; Hertford, N. C.; Linden, N. J.; Cresson, Pa.; Moweaqua, Ill.; Liberty, Tex.; Canisteo, N. Y.; Cedar City, Utah; Conshohocken, Pa.; Laurinburg, N. C.; LaGrange, Ky.; Turtle Creek, Pa.; Tupelo, Miss.; Nebraska City, Nebr.; Harbor Beach, Mich.; Clio, Mich.; Glassport, Pa.; Fallon, Nev.

When the Rotary Club of DURANT, OKLA., recently celebrated its 30th anniversary, the program was organized by its charter members. The featured speaker was the charter President of the near-by Rotary Club of MADILL, OKLA.

A high light of the BELOIT, KANS., Ro-



Not knights of old, but Boy Scouts of Mt. Vernon, Mo., in their full-dress "armor" for a local parade. The Scouts are sponsored by the Rotary Club of Mt. Vernon.

tary Club's silver-anniversary celebration event was a singing contest engaged in by quartettes from the SALINA, CLAY CENTER, SMITH CENTER, and OSBORNE, KANS., Clubs. The winning quartette received cigars and tickets to the BELLOIT Club's 50th-anniversary meeting. To the losing quartette went two rabbits—with great hopes for a sumptuous rabbit dinner at the golden celebration.

Zip A-Plenty in Bangalore

As evidenced by the varied program it is following, time isn't hanging heavily on the organizational hands of the Rotary Club of BANGALORE, INDIA. In addition to its stress on youth work and Vocational Service, it frequently furthers international understanding by featuring talks on other lands and through educational programs about the United Nations. Also, it recently served as host at an intercity meeting that brought representatives from the Indian Rotary Clubs of Mysore, HYDERABAD, DHARWAR, MADRAS, and VELLORE.

Octogenarians Active Rotarians

Realizing that age isn't always to be measured in terms of years, the Rotary Club of EMPORIUM, PA., recently honored 17 members who



Boosting the Hughesville, Pa., Rotary Club's total donation to a local hospital to \$3,244, Rufus Fetter, Club President, presents \$1,800 proceeds of a Rotary entertainment to Rotarian C. Walters, hospital-board president. Performing in Muncy, Pa., the Hughesville showmen enabled Muncy Rotarians to donate \$900 to the hospital.

consistently lend their support to the Club's activities, despite the fact that they belong to an age group known as octogenarian. More specifically, the honored members range in years from 80 to 87—one of whom at 85 is serving as Club President. That the EMPORIUM Club is a dynamic organization is attested by its growth in membership from 68 in July, 1949, to 82 at present.

Italian Needy Less So Now

Through the Rotary Club of UDINE, ITALY, the distribution of clothing to the needy has been effected by two Rotary Clubs in the United States. The ST. LOUIS, MO., Rotary Club sent food and the GARY, IND., Club dispatched over 700 items of clothing for both children and adults. Distribution of the donations was made by UDINE Ro-



In the hands of Albert D. Heebner, President of the West Orange, N. J., Rotary Club is a projector for showing films on a ceiling. The unit is being presented to Cora Gould, administrator of a local orthopedic hospital primarily for children. Looking on are West Orange Rotarians and Mrs. T. M. Marsh, hospital president.

tarians among the destitute of five Italian towns.

Gainesville Pats Four Backs

Not in GAINESVILLE, FLA., do workers for community betterment get scant notice! Testimony to this fact is the recent tribute paid to four GAINESVILLE citizens by the local Rotary Club. Honored at a special meeting for their civic efforts and accomplishments were a school principal, a women's club member, a clergyman, and a doctor. Each was given an opportunity to speak about further needs for community improvement.

Rotary Fellowship Bridges Atlantic

Have you stretched your imagination lately? If not, perhaps this will do it. In the sunny community of BOYNTON BEACH, FLA., recently, members of the local Rotary Club held a transatlantic intercity meeting with their fellow Rotarians in the seaside resort town of FELIXSTOWE, ENGLAND. It was all arranged through near split-second timing so that both Clubs would be gathered simultaneously in their customary meeting places. Food parcels had been sent from BOYNTON BEACH to FELIXSTOWE in keeping with the accepted practice of the host providing food for his guests. To add a British touch to their part of the meeting, the host Club had present the British consul in JACKSONVILLE, FLA., and a local clergyman born not far from FELIXSTOWE. Each Club recorded its meeting for the other to hear.

Milan Fills Each Shining Minute

Spicing its program with many and varied undertakings, the Rotary Club of MILAN, MICH., has proved itself to be particularly adept at keeping several projects going at once. At the same time it was sending monthly shipments of clothing to the MILAN, ITALY, Rotary Club, it was also providing monetary assistance to an Italian youth in MILAN it had "adopted." To Austria were going CARE packages to a former Rotarian, and to China used clothing was being dispatched. To Ro-

tary Clubs in The Netherlands other needed items were sent for distribution. And not to overlook the local scene in its Michigan community, the MILAN Club sponsors a Boy Scout troop, helped to build a stadium and athletic field, and in cooperation with other local civic groups it helped to make a success of MILAN's first annual fair which attracted 35,000 persons.

Crescenta-Canada Readies Red Cross

The local Red Cross chapter in CRESCENTA-CANADA, CALIF., is now much better prepared to meet an emergency situation—thanks to the generosity of the Rotary Club in its community. In a new trailer donated by Rotarians, the Red Cross has a complete first-aid kit, signalling flags, splints, blankets, examination table, and other important equipment for emergency use. The mobile unit also includes a tent for a field hospital.

'Spot News' from the Youth Front

Members of the Rotary-sponsored Boy Scout troop in VALLEY CITY, NO. DAK., suddenly acquired new "dads" when local Rotarians "adopted" them with this plan in mind: To help each Scout finance his own way to a Summer camp, each Rotarian "dad" deposited \$1 in his Scout's name in a local bank, and then each Scout was given a bank passbook recording the deposit. To increase the initial sum, the Scouts do odd jobs given them by their respective "dads." Then when it's time to go camp-ward, the Scouts will have enough funds to pay for their outing.

In MONT JOLI, QUE., CANADA, the sons and daughters of local Rotarians found themselves in the spotlight when they were entertained by their fathers at a Club meeting. The occasion not only provided fun for the children, but also enabled Club members to become better acquainted with one another's families.

For the past eight years the Rotary Club of SEDALIA, MO., has awarded purebred female hogs—called gilts in livestock terminology—to outstanding 4-H boys and girls named by their 4-H Club leaders. The latest awards went to five



A lifesaving ceremony is taking place here as members of the Rotary Club of Oxford, Nebr., present a \$1,150 portable respirator to the fire department of their community.

Photo: Sessera



A television set means boxing, wrestling, and baseball to these boys in a county home—and are they happy! The TV set is a gift of the Rotary Club of Moline, Ill.

boys for their excellence in 4-H Club work. In accordance with the terms of the awards, the recipients agree to return to the Rotary Club one or two gilts, depending on the weight of the animals, for future presentation to other 4-H Club winners. So far 40 boys and girls have been given a start by the SEDALIA Club in the raising of purebred pork animals.

The youth of Oklahoma really held the center of the stage at the TULSA Rotary Club's recent farm-youth meeting. In attendance were representatives of the Future Farmers of America, 4-H Clubs, and other organizations interested in livestock and farming. The program's featured speaker emphasized with abundant facts and figures the importance of the work being accomplished by youthful farmers in many fields of activity.

Hamilton Hunts the Handicapped

Underway in HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA, is a survey, co-conducted by the local Rotary Club, to locate all handicapped children in the county who need care, but are not getting it for various reasons. The Club has been active in work with handicapped children for years, and is sharing the cost of medical treatment provided them. As a part of the survey, 10,000 school children are being given questionnaires to take home, and 60,000 more inquiries are being mailed to homes in the county.

Maplewood Grips Its Opportunities

An overseas relief program launched under Rotary Club sponsorship in MAPLEWOOD, N. J., and called "Operation Democracy" has sent

\$8,500 worth of badly needed supplies to the war-battered town of VIANDEN, LUXEMBURG. As a gesture of appreciation for such items as surgical instruments, soap, clothing, and household linens, VIANDEN has established in its town hall a "Maplewood Friendship Room." Another International Service activity of the MAPLEWOOD Rotary Club is the assistance it is giving a German school-teacher brought to the United States for special training.

With Plenty of Fried Chicken

Annually the Rotary Club of LAKE WORTH, FLA., holds a dinner meeting amidst agrarian surroundings and featuring chicken as the *pièce de résistance*. Its recent back-to-the-farm dinner had as its site a local dairy. Present were 120 visiting Rotarians from many Northern States, who heard a talk by a farm economist of the University of Florida.

Hurry! Hurry! It's Circus Time

Responding to the traditional call of the circus barker for everyone to "Hurry! Hurry!" members of the Owosso, Mich., Rotary Club, with their ladies on their arms, hid themselves to near-by FLINT, MICH., to see the circus. The trip was made in two busses after the ladies had been treated to a buffet supper.

District 213 Draws 150 to Conference

Hosted by the Rotary Club of ROCKFORD, ILL., the sixth Business Relations Conference of District 213 (northern Illinois) was attended by some 150 Rotarians representing 34 Clubs. Begun in 1939, but interrupted by World War II, the Conferences are

now an annual District activity conducted in the interest of fostering a better understanding of Rotary's Vocational Service Object. Toward this end, the sessions present qualified representatives of both labor and management to talk on subjects of mutual importance to both elements of industry and to exchange ideas on the solution of their common problems. Considered at the Rockford Conference was the essential need for improving business standards and the importance of the Four-Way Test (see THE ROTARIAN for March), membership in trade associations, and the formulation of codes of ethics. Among the other subjects discussed were the human aspects of personnel relationships, trends in collective bargaining, industrial-pension plans, and the objectives of organized labor in the United States. The seriousness of the Conference was momentarily lightened by an evening dinner and community singing on the first day. Also presented was a playlet dramatizing Club projects in Vocational Service.

Tanjore Concert Raises Rupees

To raise funds for the building of a larger maternity ward at a local hospital, the Rotary Club of TANJORE, INDIA, recently sponsored a musical performance which starred one of India's outstanding concert artists. The popularity of the occasion among TANJORE residents was indicated by the capacity audience which filled the concert hall. The event enriched the Club's hospital fund by 33,000 rupees.

Rotary World Gains 37 Clubs

Rotary has entered 37 more communities, seven of which formerly had Rotary Clubs. They are (with their sponsors in parentheses): Himeji (Kobe), Japan; Tsu (Tokyo), Japan; Binger (Anadarko), Okla.; Montclair (Romans), France; Vienne, France; San José de Maipo (Puente Alto), Chile; San Miguel (Santiago), Chile; Batangas (Manila), The Philippines; Long Beach Island [Ship Bottom] (Seaside), N. J.; Taltal (Antofagasta), Chile (readmitted); Bandeirantes (Jacarézin-ho), Brazil; Christchurch, England; Kiel, Germany (readmitted); Kanazawa, Japan (readmitted); Thiers [Puy-de-Dôme], France; Crema (Lodi), Italy; Paray-le-Monial et du Charollais (Macon), France; Newfoundland (The Pocomo Mountains [Buck Hill Falls]), Pa.; East Portland (Portland), Oreg.; Waynesville (Franklin), Ohio; Asahigawa, Japan (readmitted); Villa del Tala (Pando), Uruguay; Victorville (Bartow), Calif.; Maumee (Toledo), Ohio; Bielefeld, Germany (readmitted); Monte Cristi (Santiago de los Caballeros), Dominican Republic; Roscommon (Bay City), Mich.; Livingston (West Orange and Whippany), N. J.; Moulins, France (readmitted); Vesoul et de la Haute-Saône (Besançon), France; Weston (Waltham), Mass.; St. Marys (Emporium), Pa.; South Miami (Coral Gables), Fla.; Chemainus (Duncan), B. C., Canada; Gálvez (San Carlos Centro), Argentina; Evian-Thonon, France (readmitted); Milford (Nashua), N. H.

Scratchpaddings

WHAT ROTARIANS ARE DOING

GEORGE WILL: "Shall we let GEORGE do it?" Venice-Nokomis, Fla., Rotarians asked themselves that question at their annual election-of-officers meeting recently. The answer was, "Yes!" They then proceeded to elect five GEORGES to their Board of Directors: GEORGE E. YOUNGBERG, GEORGE EDMUNDSON, GEORGE F. GIBBS, GEORGE W. HAUSER, and GEORGE R. MITCHELL. They also elected RICHARD RICH, dubbed him GEORGE THE SIXTH.

Monopoly? That's what anyone attending an East Hartford, Conn., Chamber of Commerce meeting might think. When the Chamber goes into session, a visitor readily notes that four Rotarians hold executive offices. They are RAYMOND L. MILLER, president; HARRY A. STEUERNAGEL, first vice-president; PAUL D. DELAHUNTA, second vice-president; and RICHARD H. BENNISON, chairman of the board of directors.

Traveller. Some people believe they are driven from pillar to post. WILLIAM D. SHANNON, of Seattle, Wash., a Past District Governor of Rotary International, however, goes willingly on his Rotary way from pole to pole. In 1945 he attended a meeting of the Fairbanks, Alaska, Rotary Club, which he believes to be the farthest north in the world. Just recently he headed south and visited the Punta Arenas, Chile, Rotary Club, the farthest south in the world. Can anyone beat that record—or match it?

Honor to Come. Silliman University, at Dumaguete, The Philippines, has never awarded a doctor of humanities degree, now wants to confer one upon Percy Hodgson, President of Rotary International, for his service in behalf of world understanding. It also wants the President present for the event. So—the awarding of the degree must wait the time Percy Hodgson can return to The Philippines.

Four-Way Test. When the Hawaii State constitutional convention opened in Honolulu in April, the 63 delegates felt the good influence of Rotary right from the start. During opening ceremonies DISTRICT GOVERNOR EZRA J. CRANE, of Maui, was spokesman for a group of Rotarians who presented each delegate with a Four-Way Test desk plaque. In addition, on each Island of Hawaii during the week of the convention, Rotary Clubs sponsored paid advertisements in newspapers and on radio programs asking their delegates to apply the Four-Way Test to their deliberations. Among the 63 delegates were three Rotarians, DR. HAROLD ROBERTS, of Waikiki, and (see cut) ARTHUR WOOLAWAY and JUDGE CARLE A. WIRTZ, of Maui, who are receiving desk plaques, respectively, from GOVERNOR CRANE (left) and MAUI CLUB

PRESIDENT JOHN BROWN. The District also sponsored a fellowship get-together during the second week of the convention.

'Chow Members.' The Ybor City, Fla., Rotary Club meets in a quaint Spanish restaurant where delectable Latin dishes are served. When RALPH R. BYRNES, TRENTON C. COLLINS, and JOE W. DALTON, members of the near-by Tampa Rotary Club, made up attendance one week at the Ybor Club, they were so impressed with the food and the congeniality of the members that they continued to drop in as guests. In fact, as the Ybor City Club President, JOE CHAMOUN, points out, they had an attendance record that became the envy of many regular members. PRESIDENT CHAMOUN and a few of his fellows decided this could no longer go unrecognized. In a humorous ceremony (see cut) he made them "chow members" of the Ybor City Club. PRESIDENT CHAMOUN is at the right, and left to right receiving their "chow buttons" are ROTARIANS DALTON, COLLINS, and BYRNES.

Scholars. ROTARIAN AND MRS. E. G. AVERY, of Wagoner, Okla., are sponsoring two 18-year-old Hawaiian girls who are attending Northeastern State College at Tahlequah, Okla. SUMIKO AOKI,



The Four-Way Test goes to work in the Hawaii State constitutional convention (see item). Here two Rotarian delegates are presented desk plaques.



Three men who came to "chow" in Ybor City, Fla., win rewards (see item).



A Rotary-anniversary celebration in Sand Springs, Okla., brings together Poet Edgar A. Guest (center), Rotary Director J. Burr Gibbons, of Tulsa (left), and Club President S. Garrill.

Meet Your Directors

BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO ONE OF THE 14 MEN

WHO MAKE UP ROTARY'S INTERNATIONAL BOARD.

IN St. Gallen, Switzerland, his native city, DIRECTOR CURT E. WILD is known commercially as a "doubler" or twist manufacturer. Ask him about his business and he'll tell you that doubling is a process



Wild

which combines two or more threads of various textiles. The owner of Emil Wild & Company, a 150-year-old doubling firm specializing in novelty twists, he represents the fifth generation active in this firm founded by the Wild family. He is a partner in two other textile firms, and is vice-president of the Swiss Doublers' Association and of the Employers' Association of the Textile Industry. He was gradu-

ated from the Commercial University in St. Gallen.

For several years DIRECTOR WILD was active in municipal affairs as a member of the Council of the Canton of St. Gallen, holding for a time the office of finance-committee chairman. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Gallen, and since 1935 he has served on his alma mater's College Council.

Like many Swiss, he speaks German, English, French, and some Italian. A member and Past President of the St. Gallen Rotary Club, he is a Past District Governor and former RI Committee member. He is currently serving the first of a two-year term on Rotary's international Board.

DIRECTOR WILD is married and is the father of four grown-up children.

of Kealakekua, and LEATRICE SHIMIZU, of Honaunau—Sue and Lee their fellow students call them—say they are having a "wonderful time." When they have finished their college work, they will return to Hawaii to teach and do social work. ROTARIAN AVERY is President of the Rotary Club of Wagoner.

'Mr. Rotary.' That's how they refer to MONTFORD J. RYAN, in the Buffalo, N. Y., Rotary Club, where he has been a member since 1911. For more than ten years he has served his Club as the man in charge of the "button board," making certain that all members and visiting Rotarians are properly identified at the regular Thursday meetings. An enthusiastic bowler—it is reported to THE SCRATCHPAD MAN—"MONTY" weighs in at 110 pounds, complete with bowling ball.



Ryan

Hustlers. If DR. HENRY W. KAESSLER, a Mount Vernon, N. Y., Rotarian, thought that life in Britain moved at a slower pace than in his own native land, he thinks differently now. Here is why: To gain firsthand information concerning Britain's National Health Service, he flew to England, where Loughborough Rotarians took over his itinerary. Eight days later he mopped his brow, looked back on one of the fullest, most interesting weeks of his life, for he had been at six Rotary affairs; attended seven medical meetings; witnessed six surgeries; toured hospitals, infirmaries, pharmacies, and day nurseries; made two speeches; and visited with fellow Rotarians well past 2 A. M. each day. Hustling? Well—Dr. KAESSLER admits the British know a thing or two about that!

Rhymester. A booklet *Rhymes by Deacon Richmond*, by DR. J. E. RICHMOND, a Eugene, Oreg., Rotarian, has snared the attention of THE SCRATCHPAD MAN. Illustrative of the sensitivity found in his poetry are these selected verses from the poem *Decoration Day*:

*On Flanders fields, where poppies blow,
Still stand the crosses, row on row,
To number those who gave their life
In bitter, bloody, savage strife,
To make the world forever free
For those who love democracy.*

*They paid the price, but lost the prize,
For greed ruled those who should be wise.
Scarce twenty years had time unfurled
Till War's grim specter stalked the world
And men again were locked in strife
To save their country's national life.*

*So now, again, white crosses stand,
Upon the desert's drifting sand,
On frozen lands in northern seas,
On coral islands, where the breeze
Is scented with the tropic flowers
That mark the graves of boys of ours.*

'Wanted—' Some weeks back several hundred White Plains, N. Y., youngsters bought, sold, and traded bicycles, trains, musical instruments, pets, toys, skates, books, and cameras. It came about as the result of the public service rendered by BENJAMIN H. CARROLL, a White Plains Rotarian and editor-man-

ager of the White Plains *Reporter-Dispatch*, who offered free want-ad space in his paper to children under 16. For the second year the project has resulted in a full page of interesting reading—plus a lot of swapping.

Praise. The main feature of the ladies' luncheon given recently by the Canterbury, England, Rotary Club was a presentation of an illuminated address to J. H. B. YOUNG, Past Rotary International Director, Past President of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, and Past President of the Canterbury Club. In accepting the plaque, ROTARIAN YOUNG commented that he had found from personal experience that the more a man puts into Rotary, the more he gets out of it.

Scouter. In Prospect Park, Pa., the Boy Scouts have learned from experience that they can always count on a big boost at the beginning of their annual fund campaign from W. IRVING DAVIS, an honorary Chester Pike, Pa., Rotarian. For ten years he has headed up the drive for funds, the first bringing a total of \$25 from a dozen donors, the one just completed netting more than \$500, and bringing the ten-year total to more than \$2,600. As a stimulus to his recent campaign, ROTARIAN DAVIS added a new twist: a thermometer made from a fluorescent tube which indicated contributions.



Davis

Reunion. KARL M. KNAPP, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Governor of Rotary District 260, has told THE SCRATCHPAD MAN of plans being made for a breakfast reunion of Rotarians who were aboard the S. S. *Uruguay* in 1948 on their way to and from the Rio Convention. It will be held during Rotary's 1950 Convention in Detroit, Mich., June 18-22.

Little Red Schoolhouse. R. HAYES HAMILTON, a Xenia, Ohio, Rotarian, has a soft spot in his heart for the two-room schoolhouse where he learned his A B C's in Goes, Ohio. As early as 1922, he showed colored films to the children there, and annually has been chairman of the committee that gives the children a Christmas "treat." He was responsible for the showing of the first moving pictures in the community, bringing a portable electric plant with him for the purpose, and later donated electricity to the school. Now a new school has been built and the little old schoolhouse is about to be sold, but folks around Goes will long remember ROTARIAN HAMILTON's influence and interest in their community and its children.

'D. P.' When Ugo CARUSI, chairman of the U. S. Displaced Persons Committee, drove to Pawtucket, R. I., from Washington, D. C., recently to fill a lecture engagement, he found himself to be a D. P. in Pawtucket—but not for long. Here's the story: When he leaned out of his car to ask a passer-by direc-

tions to a hotel, his informant happened to be ROTARIAN MORRIS ESPO, who invited him to use his office phone in making hotel reservations. His invitation was accepted. Then it was that ROTARIAN ESPO recognized his "guest," invited him to stay at his home overnight. Following his lecture, to which Mr. CARUSI invited the ESPOs, he returned to the ESPO home with sponsors of the meeting for refreshments and an informal talk. "If I ever write a book," Mr. CARUSI later commented, "this is something I'll put in it!"

U 2. When ROBERT E. BURNS, president of the College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif., and a Stockton Rotarian, discovered one noon recently that five of the eight men at his Rotary table had, or had had, ulcers, he promptly formed a facetious counterpart of Alcoholics Anonymous which he humorously dubbed "Ulcers Unanimous." Abbreviated, the organization is termed "U. U.," or, in mathematical phraseology, "U. 2." Seems to your Scribe that there ought to be a question mark after that.

Author. ROY SORENSON, a member of the Rotary Club of San Francisco, Calif., has authored a book designed for committee and board members, titled *The Art of Board Membership* (Association Press, N. Y., \$2).

Rotarian Honors. Four doctor members of the Toledo, Ohio, Rotary Club have been honored by the Toledo Academy of Medicine and the Ohio State Medical Association for having practiced medicine in Ohio for more than 50 years. They are WILLIAM W. ALDERDYCE, BURT G. CHOLLETT, RALPH P. DANIELLS, and LOUIS A. MILLER.

... JOHN ROBERT MCKENZIE, of Christchurch, New Zealand, has been made a Knight Commander of the British Empire Order, and JOSEPH J. OUTERBRIDGE, of Hamilton, Bermuda, has been named a member of the Civil Division of the Order. ... LESTER K. LOUCKS, of York, Pa., has been awarded the Arion Medal for being "the musician of York who has given the most distinguished service to the community for the past ten years."

ROBERT LAYTON HIND, JR., of Kona, Hawaii, has been selected as Hawaii's "outstanding young man of the year." ... DR. HARRY A. GOODYKOONTZ, of Bluefield, W. Va., has received the *American Druggist* magazine's national award for community service. ... DR. CHRISTIAN H. AALL, of Columbia, Tenn., has been invited to deliver the Second Castner Memorial Lecture before the Society of Chemical Industry in London, England, and to receive the Castner Gold Medal, one of chemistry's highest awards.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN



McKenzie



Outerbridge

The Man Who Was Lonely

[Continued from page 10]

girl, Sally, was in that bus, he said. If anything had happened to Sally, he—Ernie Morrison—would kill Clint with his bare hands. He acted the distracted and devoted parent . . . and because he actually was the father of one of the children involved, his words took on a weight which they would not otherwise have had.

As fear and panic mounted, distracted parents converged on the settlement. Quite naturally, they gathered in Grayson's General Store, which was the largest.

I circulated among them, and was horrified to watch the growth of the mob spirit. The most conservative parents had long since forgotten that there was no basis in fact for what they were thinking and saying. People said unjust things about Clint: Ernie Morrison and his friends planted the grotesque idea that Clint had planned this as a diabolical move against the community as a whole.

And then, at about 6 o'clock, just when a rich purple haze was beginning to mark the transition from day to dusk to darkness, a young man rushed into Grayson's and announced the school bus had returned. And that it was empty.

Parents, sobered and stricken, looked at each other and started moving toward the door. But Ernie Morrison was not content to act quietly. He let out a roar and rushed into the street, announcing that he'd beat the truth out of Clint. Since he was followed by four of his henchmen, this did not look like an impossibility.

I was in the garage when Clint parked the bus in its customary place. I was the only person present except the garageman and Ernie Morrison's disreputable and excited crew.

Clint stepped out of the bus. If he was frightened, he gave no sign. His deeply lined face was expressionless, his gray eyes steady. He began to walk slowly toward the street.

Ernie Morrison stepped into his path. He said, "What have you been up to?" and he called Clint a filthy name.

A dark flush mounted in Clint's cheeks. He said, "Hold it, Ernie. I won't take that from any man."

Ernie asked the question I'd been waiting for. He yelled, "Where's my little girl? What have you done with the children?"

Clint said quietly, "All the children are at their homes. They're perfectly all right. As for Sally . . ."

For the first time in Ernie's worthless life, he was a big shot. He said, "You're a dirty, rotten liar!"

At the same instant Ernie swung his right fist. That was a mistake. There was nothing Clint could do but defend

himself. His own fist flashed. The blow caught Ernie high on the forehead, staggering him. He called on his followers for help, and moved in.

It was Clint Graham against five brutal men, and it was a nasty spectacle; a vicious, gouging battle.

I called on the garageman for help and we tried to break it up. We grabbed the arms of some of the fighters, we called on them to be reasonable, to give Clint a chance to explain. We might as well have been talking to stone walls. We were both slender men, and our physical efforts got nowhere. Ernie's crowd had eyes and thoughts for nobody but Clint, and they seemed intent on killing him.

Clint fought silently, desperately, fiercely. He hurt all his opponents, but they hurt him worse. They battered him while he was still on his feet, and swarmed over him—punching and kicking—after he was down. We saw then that Clint was unconscious, and the garageman rushed into the street, yelling.

The other parents poured into the garage. They were headed by Milo Hastings, the chunky, powerful deputy sheriff of the county.

They saw what had happened, and looked shocked because they were decent people. They moved in and surrounded the unconscious Clint. I told them what had happened, and that our efforts to stop the beating had been unavailing. What had happened seemed to sober them considerably.

MILO announced that he was taking Clint down to the jail. "It's for his own protection," he explained, and when we said that Clint was badly hurt and needed medical attention, he said he'd phone for the doctor.

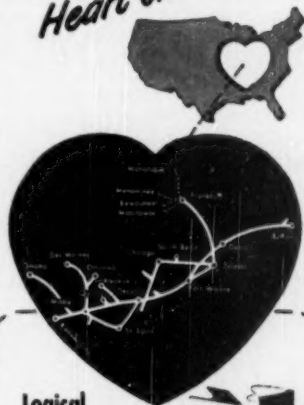
Ernie and his crowd strutted up the street, inflated with their own magnificence, regarding themselves as defenders of the public, without yet knowing what it was they had defended the public from. Our crowd helped the deputy carry Clint to the jail, and waited around until the doctor showed up.

It was then that I voiced the thought that must have been uppermost in the minds of several of my friends. I said, "We still don't know what happened to the kids. Clint tried to tell us, but Ernie jumped him before he had a chance."

All over School District No. 6, people were told by telephone of the attack on Clint Graham. They were told that Clint was in jail, and that he had been badly hurt. I could have gone home, but I didn't. I had a feeling of impending drama, and so I stayed near the jail. And I'm glad I did, because what I saw then restored a good deal

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of my faith in the innate decency of the average human being.

Without plan or consultation, parents who had not been in the crowd at Grayson's store commenced converging on the jail where Clint was being held. Those who were already there drove home and returned as quickly as possible. With them came their children, kids ranging from 7 to 13 years of age. Within an hour, 41 of the 42 kids who had been on Clint's bus were present.

Then someone noticed something, and called attention to the fact that the only child missing was Sally Morrison, Ernie's 9-year-old daughter.

NIGHT had fallen. Lights winked on near the jail, casting an eerie yellow glow. Milo Hastings stood in front of the doorway, looking uncertain and sheepish. Ernie Morrison and his friends returned, but they stood at the edge of the crowd, no longer belligerent, no longer malignant.

Lloyd Ackerman appeared. He was chairman of the county school board, and an attorney. He was a chubby little man with sparse hair, pink cheeks, and great powers of oratory.

But he didn't orate now. At a simple gesture, the crowd became silent, and Lloyd Ackerman started to speak.

"My friends," he said quietly, "a great injustice has been done here this evening. An innocent man, a good man, a fine citizen, has been victimized by a gang of hoodlums. What happened would have been a disgrace to this town even if it had been in any way justified. But it wasn't." He paused and looked out over his audience: at the parents and their children and at all the townspeople.

"Let me tell you what happened this afternoon," he said. "Clint Graham reached the school at the regular time. He loaded the kids into his bus and started off. And he hadn't gone a half mile when one of those youngsters started shrieking. One of Clint's passengers was in agony. That person was Sally Morrison—Ernie Morrison's little girl.

"We've pieced the story together from a dozen of the children. The crying of Sally Morrison frightened them all. Some of the youngest children started crying, too. Clint pulled his bus over to the side of the road and tried to console Sally, tried to find out what was wrong. All he got was more agonized crying. He knew that he had a desperately ill child on his hands.

"He delegated two of the older children, including my own son, to stay close to Sally and try to soothe her. He made as light as he could of the matter, so that the other children wouldn't be too scared. And he drove to the Morrison home. Nobody was there: not Ernie Morrison, not his wife. The righteous, worried father who incited the

worst of this trouble tonight was here in town, where he usually is.

"Clint didn't know what to do. It was obvious that Sally was seriously ill. So he did the only thing he could do. He drove to the County Hospital.

"You know where the hospital is, my friends. It's quite a distance from here. Clint didn't stop to telephone anybody: he didn't have time.

"When he reached the hospital, he left the children in the bus and carried Sally Morrison inside. The head nurse put in an emergency call for Dr. Mason. She told Clint she didn't know what was the matter, but that he'd better stick around for a while.

"You are all familiar with that patch of woods adjoining the hospital. Well, that's where Clint took the kids. They were all there when your search for him was being conducted, but you were only asking at the homes, you never thought of the hospital or of the near-by woods.

"Clint expected to keep the kids there only a little while. Actually, he already had telephoned the Morrison home, but received no answer. The nurse had promised that she'd keep trying to get the Morrisons on the telephone, not only to notify Sally's parents, but also to ask them to pass the word along to other parents who might be worried. But shortly after that Dr. Mason arrived, and from then on it was touch and go . . . the nurse had no time for telephoning anybody. But Clint, just a few hundred yards away in the woods with the kids, figured everything was all right.

"Some of the children were still frightened and crying. Clint told them

that Sally Morrison was all right, and that they were going to celebrate by having a picnic.

"From what I've gathered, he was heroic. He organized games for the kids, and joined in with them. Within a short time he had them laughing, the unfortunate experience of a few minutes before forgotten. If he'd known how much time he had, he could have taken the kids home and then have returned for Sally. But he didn't know. The nurse had promised to tell him as soon as Dr. Mason arrived and made his diagnosis. But she was too busy then to leave the building, even if she had remembered.

"Well, what was happening was this: Sally Morrison's appendix had ruptured. The only possible way to save her life was an immediate operation. Dr. Mason himself telephoned the Morrison home, but still there was no answer. So, because it was that kind of an emergency, he did the only thing he could do. He operated . . . and he saved Sally Morrison's life. And the nurse who was to have kept Clint Graham posted about what was happening acted as his assistant. She forgot all about Clint, forgot all about everything except the child who was being snatched back from the grave.

"Eventually, when the operation was over, she remembered. It was then—for the first time—that Clint dared to leave. Quite a long time had passed; parents in this school district had become worried. And they stayed worried until, one by one, Clint deposited the children at their homes: safe and—miraculously enough—happy.

The Kiver-to-Kiver Klub

WANT to measure your capacity for retaining facts? Then take this ten-question test based on articles in this issue of *The Rotarian*. If you score 100 or better, your capacity is okeh. Answers are on page 56.

1. Two of the following conditions are essential for making atomic energy work for human betterment, says Arthur H. Compton. Which is the exception?

Agreement upon a common goal.
Each person must know the problem.
Scientists must conceal new ideas.

2. The Octavius Roy Cohen story about Clint Graham teaches which of the following Rotary principles?

Ethical practices in business.
Human understanding.
Importance of youth work.

3. The new Council of Europe is composed of which two of the following bodies:

The Advisory Federation.
The Consultative Assembly.
The Committee of Ministers.

4. The basis for T. E. Murphy's article, *Blueprint for Happiness*, is:

The Sermon on the Mount.
The Ten Commandments.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

5. Author Gregor Ziemer has observed

the German people solving their problems through:

Conciliation. Work. Compromise.
8. The film called a "stupendous spectacle" by Movie Reviewer Lockhart is:

Cheaper by the Dozen.
Key to the City.
Samson and Delilah.

7. The type of shaving mug in Rotarian Powers' collection that portrays the owner's business or trade does so by:

Stating it in so many words.
Picturing some aspect of it.
Suggesting it through rhyme.

8. According to Rotarian Guillermo Guajardo Davis, Mexican industrialists believe the union seniority rule:

Stifles workers' hopes.
Raises workers' hopes.
Has no effect on workers' hopes.

9. "Vasiliko" is a name that should be immediately associated with one of the following. Which one?

Atomic-energy machinery.
The Rotary Club of Athens, Greece.
A password used by Clint Graham.

10. This is the time of the year when Rotary Clubs should be thinking about:

The promotion of United Nations Day.
Celebration of Rotary's anniversary.
Auditing their financial records.

"I said before, my friends, that Dr. Mason saved Sally Morrison's life. That was true only in that his was the surgical skill which pulled her through. But the person who saved that child was Clint Graham. And the man who led the brutal attack on Clint was the father of the child whose life had been saved."

The crowd started to murmur, and Ackerman held up his hand. "You've wondered why we have kept Clint Graham on as bus driver," he said. "There's something you've never understood, something I'm going to let you see with your own eyes." He turned to the deputy. "Can Clint come out?" he asked.

The deputy nodded and went inside. He reappeared in a few seconds. With him was Clint Graham.

Clint wasn't a pleasant sight. He was wearing crude bandages, and showing ugly bruises. His clothes were torn, his right eye closed tight.

Clint stood there, looking out over the crowd. He couldn't even smile, because his lips were too swollen from the beating they'd given him.

THEN something happened. Something spontaneous, something wonderful, something beautiful.

One of the kids started forward: a little tyke, not more than 10 years old. She said, "Oh! Clint, you got hurted . . ."

And then the others surged in. They tore away from their parents' grasp and rushed to where Clint was standing on the steps of the jail. They were chattering like magpies, asking a million questions, pawing at him. It was a children's crusade in miniature. And on the face of each child there was an expression little short of adoration. Call it silly, if you will; call it overly sentimental, but when a half dozen of the very smallest children insisted that he pick them up so that they could kiss him and make him well . . . so okeh, nobody should be ashamed of crying when he sees something like that.

Clint laughed with the kids, and told them he'd just fallen down, and that he wasn't hurt. Then he looked up at the crowd and shrugged, as much as to say that he knew we'd understand the white lie.

They were his children, all of them. He sent them back to their parents, and the parents didn't know just what to do. They wanted to make amends for all the wrong things they'd been thinking, for the ordeal to which Clint had been subjected. But they couldn't really. They all smiled at him and he smiled back at them, and everybody knew that the reserve with which Clint had armored himself for so many years had fallen away, and that he need no longer be a lonely man. From now on we knew that each of these children would have three acknowledged parents: his own two and Clint Graham.

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CASE OF THE MISSING \$24,356



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'Know-How' for a Better World

[Continued from page 27]

and that they could use it effectively. And this background, I submit, had an important effect on the decision of the United States Government to make technical assistance a major arm of American foreign policy.

The actual process of mobilizing the technical brain power of the world is expected to be in effective operation in a few months and to be in full swing in a year. But already it is having important effects on the policies of nations. As an outstanding example, I cite the attitude of the Soviet Union. When the Economic and Social Council was drawing up the administrative organization for the expanded technical-assistance program in Geneva in the Summer of 1949, the Russians attacked it as an instrument of "capitalist imperialism." They abstained on the final vote. But when the time came for approval of the plan by the General Assembly in the Fall, the Russians had changed their minds. I am convinced that they had concluded that the value and appeal of the program to the underdeveloped areas was so clear that they could not afford longer to oppose it.

Basically and fundamentally, however, the most far-reaching effect of this systematized international development effort is the hope that it inspires in the people themselves. We have seen by actual examples that people who are miserable can take heroic measures to help themselves once they know that help is on the way. They begin to understand that the extra toil they invest will not be lost in a morass of economic circumstances beyond their control—the kind that engulfed the best efforts of their fathers and grandfathers. Their realization that effective, impartial assistance is on the way prompts them to insist that their own national Governments shape their policies so as best to use that assistance. Step by step, national programs are emerging to do just that. New facts on economic problems are being assembled for the first time. Forces and special interests which heretofore have retarded development are being discovered and checked.

The effect is being felt not alone among the independent, underdeveloped countries. The colonial powers are taking cognizance of this new, powerful movement and their plans for development of their colonial peoples are being affected.

The story of an event that happened in my own country will illustrate my point and lead to one more aspect of the development question.

In our capital, Santiago, a sewer and drainage project was undertaken with

assistance from the United States and a technical-assistance mission in the economic field sent by the United Nations. The completion of the project meant many thousands of families would have new ground on which to plant gardens and their sanitation facilities would be vastly improved. The people of this part of the city perhaps did not fully understand the economics of the situation. Certainly all realized bigger gardens meant a better standard of living for their families. Some of them understood that better food meant that many children might live, whereas otherwise they might have died, undernourished. But even fewer of them perhaps realized that a full stomach meant healthier workers as well, therefore, more days every year in which a wage would be earned: that their greater contentment would mean greater political stability and greater income for the nation.

Whatever their individual understandings, it is most significant that the people of this part of Santiago, without so much as notifying the United States Ambassador, organized a ceremony of huge proportions. There the thanks of the people of Chile were extended to the people of the United States for assistance given in constructing a lowly sewer. What could better illustrate the effect on international peace and friendship of assistance wisely given and wisely used? This is not "imperialism." This makes people and nations strong and self-reliant, the very opposite of imperialism.

But it illustrates also the need for financial assistance as well as technical assistance. A sewer or drainage project does not, by itself, earn money. It would

not attract private capital because there would be no return on the investment. Similarly, roads and highways are costly necessities to economic development, yet they earn no return. There are many such examples. Funds, therefore, must be provided by public bodies—the national or local governments—and these in turn must get their funds through either taxation or borrowing.

Providing for this need of capital is now one of the urgent problems of the Economic and Social Council. Last Summer at Geneva, its first steps were to "get the facts." A number of economic investigations were undertaken by the U. N. Secretariat. The results now are before member Governments in the form of a series of reports. When the Council again meets in Geneva next month, it will consider what steps can be taken in the light of these facts to stimulate the flow of capital to underdeveloped countries.

At the last session of the Council in February, however, there was ample evidence that the discussions and studies made to date have already had an important impact on national Governments. Both capital-exporting and capital-importing countries showed that they were taking steps to remove barriers to capital flow and to increase incentives. They also offered strong but constructive criticism of the International Bank. There is reason to believe valid grounds for a sound liberalization of lending policies were pointed out.

These are the quiet workings of a world agency dedicated, as is the United Nations Charter, toward promoting the conditions of peace. They do not always directly affect the urgent political disputes of the moment, but they almost always make a settlement easier, and in every case they make future disputes less likely. They build goodwill among common people, and goodwill is the strongest preventive drug against war.

Europe Struggles Toward Union

[Continued from page 12]

between sessions as often as necessary and to call in consultants.

To this the Committee of Ministers has demurred. Expenses of continuous meetings would be too much, the Ministers say, and the committees need meet only once a year. But the Assembly holds that there are many time-consuming studies to be made. Thus again we have a difference of opinion between the Assembly and the Ministers!

In spite of disagreements, the Committees of the Assembly have been at work. The Committee on Economic Matters met in Paris from December 15 to 17, 1949. It has asked for a

"European political authority having limited functions but real powers." It asks an organic link between the Council of Europe and the Marshall Plan's OEEC.

It also proposes general interconvertibility of the currencies of member States between the States and their possessions overseas. No other plan, it declares, will be able to remedy the weaknesses and economic difficulties of the member States: "A [n internal] monetary reform must be completed by the adoption of a vigorous policy in industry, agriculture, and commerce to increase the efficiency of production and obviate the restrictions on the circula-

tion of goods, service, and labor. Coincidentally, there is no doubt that convertibility on a multilateral basis will greatly facilitate the expansion of production and of exchange."

The Committee on Economic Matters believes that its report is a contribution to the reestablishment of solvency, stability, and prosperity to this part of the world, which does not depend on the dollar. It believes that adoption of this plan would be a great step toward conversion of European currencies into dollars.

Thus the problem is set up as, primarily, a political one. Most of the current payments from commerce between member States are settled on the basis of bilateral agreements which limit exchange transactions and permit the accumulation of undesirable balances. It is essential to include a plan whereby the net debtor balances are regulated and which has attractions for creditor nations. As it is, settling balances calls for gold or dollars. A middle road must be found between the free flow of sterling as before the war and the present freezing of it. This report—truly a remarkable study—also discusses the problems of the monetary fund and complete inter-European convertibility, and a common policy on the dollar.

THE Committee also studied the agricultural problems, increase of population (10 percent since 1938), the need of an increased level of consumption in certain countries, the dangers of disbalance between agricultural surpluses and deficiencies, etc. It has made recommendations on cartels, and the possibilities of a steel-production surplus with corresponding difficulties to the three principal exporters—Great Britain, France, and Western Germany.

We cannot, within our spatial limits, bring out all the results thus far obtained by the Committees of the Assembly. But what we have listed shows that this European organization is producing results—and it was founded only a year ago. It owes this activity, in a large part, to the intelligence and ability of its President, M. Spaak.* It owes its success to the courage with which it has overcome obstacles, including, if we may say so, the timidity of its mentor, the Committee of Ministers.

As we pass from declaration of principle to action, we see how difficult it will be to reorganize our continent. To create a new Europe, it will be necessary to act with vision and with courage. But the members of the Assembly have shown themselves worthy of the high hopes entrusted to them. They have earned, we believe, the encouragement of all progressive people.

* See *The Marshall Plan and Europe*, by Paul-Henri Spaak, *THE ROTARIAN* for October, 1949.



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Opinion

**PITHY BITS GLEANED FROM LETTERS,
TALKS, AND ROTARY PUBLICATIONS.**

Obligation to Youth

FREDERICK E. JANSEN, *Rotarian*
Aluminum Laundry-Case Mfr.
Sycamore, Illinois

Our obligation to the youth of this country is so important that it could easily become the biggest single objective in Rotary. In fact, the future existence and progress of Rotary, as well as that of other service groups, depend on this obligation and objective above all others. And that objective should be: So to conduct ourselves that we leave a legacy of greater freedom, wider opportunity, and higher morality to the younger generations who follow us, to the youth of our country.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

On Feeding the Golden Goose

OSWALD C. WHITE, *Rotarian*
Telephone-Company Manager
Battle Creek, Michigan

How many of us average people today are imbued with convictions of sufficient depth and sincerity that they translate themselves into positive action in defense of those principles for which many of our ancestors shed their blood? I am inclined to indict myself with many others for having become so involved in self-aggrandizement that many of our basic beliefs have become lost, or at least confused, due to an acute attack of "don't-care-itis," or an epidemic of "I-don't-know-ism." The virus that lies at the core of these maladies is selfishness! Also, so many of us have lulled ourselves, or been lulled, into a sort of self-isolationism, where we foolishly believe that we can forever gather the golden eggs from the goose, and even have the unmitigated gall to expect that someone else will even feed the goose. As I watch from day to day, I am continuously appalled at the arrant selfishness that pervades every waking moment of so many people.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

What Lincoln Might Have Said

HOYT D. SMITH
Former Rotarian
Larchmont, New York

A score of years ago our charter members brought forth in this community a new organization conceived in idealism and dedicated to the proposition that all business and professional men should join in equality of fellowship, taking as their motto: "He Profits Most Who Serves Best."

We are met to honor this occasion. We have come together to rededicate ourselves to that ideal of service above self. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. In so doing, we are mindful that many of our true Rotarians who served faithfully with us in carrying forward our ideals have gone to their reward. It is for us, the living Rotarians, to take increased de-

votion to the cause of forwarding this great ideal of service for which they gave their last full measure of devotion. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they have thus far so nobly advanced.

The community will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it should never be allowed to forget what we do in practicing our ideal of service above self.

Now we are engaged in a great world conflict testing whether our ideals or some other ideology will long endure. The world is sorely in need of extension of the ideals for which Rotary International stands. Let us here highly resolve that these ideals shall not die, and dedicate ourselves to the great unfinished tasks which lie before us in order that our nation and the United Nations, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that Governments of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

Needed: Those Who Will Plow

W. ARTHUR SIMPSON, *Rotarian*
State Social-Welfare Commissioner
St. Johnsbury, Vermont

If this nation is to survive, we must learn that security is not the product of political power. Government can wave no magic wands, issue no decrees, make no laws, which will provide things for a people who do not produce. The only riches which enable us to eat and drink; to clothe, shelter, and educate ourselves and our families; to provide a measure of security in old age; and to enable us to aid the less fortunate are the riches that are created through the skills of men in industry and business or grown through the efforts of men on farms.

The moral basis of society is being destroyed by the incessant scramble for higher wages, higher profits, higher pensions, more leisure, and rigid prices for agriculture. It is easy to forget how to plow when everyone wants to be a harvester. No government will work in a land where everyone tries to work the Government. When you take away the

Answers to Klub Quiz, Page 52

1. Scientists must conceal new ideas (page 6).
2. Human understanding (page 10).
3. The Consultative Assembly and the Committee of Ministers (page 11).
4. The Sermon on the Mount (page 17).
5. Work (page 34).
6. Samson and Delilah (page 38).
7. Picturing some aspect of it (page 61).
8. Stiffles workers' hopes (page 24).
9. The Rotary Club of Athens, Greece (page 42).
10. Auditing their financial records (page 4).

Rotary Foundation Contributions

By mid-April, 15 additional Rotary Clubs had made contributions to the Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member. This brought the total number of 100 percent Clubs to 1,995. Since July 1, 1949, Rotary Foundation contributions had exceeded \$121,000. This includes contributions to the Paul Harris Memorial Fund, the Relief Fund, and the General Fund of the Foundation. The latest contributors (with numbers in parentheses indicating membership):

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Ciudad Trujillo (80).

HAWAII
West Kauai (29).

JAPAN
Hakodate (25).

UNITED STATES
Sausalito, Calif. (19); Grinnell, Iowa (51); Peterstown, W. Va. (17); Sanford-Springvale, Mo. (56); Geneseo, N. Y. (60); Milan, Mo. (36); Donaldsonville, La. (21); Georgetown-Millsboro, Del. (48); Ironton, Mo. (42); Wolfboro, N. H. (41); Woodbury, N. J. (61); Tallahassee, Ala. (34).

incentive to produce and the penalty for loafing, you are on the slippery road to ruin. We can take out of our economic system only what we put into it.

In Lieu of Food and Raiment . . .

DAN H. PERDUE, *Rotarian*
High-School Principal
Fayetteville, West Virginia

A friendly handshake means more to the lonely than a trainload of gifts. A word of commendation and genuine appreciation of the good they do—be it ever so little—is worth more to the discouraged than gifts of silver and gold. Thousands of people, now forgotten, have rendered little acts of kindness and of love which lifted their fellows from the slough of despondency and set their faces toward the rising sun of opportunity. And innumerable others, to whose memory no marble monuments have been raised, have left a record of kindness, honesty, and helpfulness written in the lives of those whom they served and their deeds have become guideposts along the way and light-houses among the shoals of human frailties. There are those who have no house, no food, no raiment, to share, but in lieu thereof give of their faith, their hope, their counsel, and their wisdom that others may know the joy of living.

Train to Use Freedom

HAROLD R. HUSTED, *Rotarian*
Clergyman
Plainfield, New Jersey

It is not more government in business that we need, but more moral integrity, honesty, unselfishness, and the spirit of brotherhood in the lives of the citizens who are the foundation of this democratic land. Christianity and our economy, based upon free enterprise, are inseparable. It is Christianity that

teaches the supreme worth of each individual. Our Government exists to serve the individual. As long as we have a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," we must be concerned that we have people who are capable of governing themselves and trained to discharge the duties of freedom as well as to enjoy the privileges.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

Re: Rotary Greeting

REED SHAFFER, *Rotarian*
Owner, Dairy-Products Company
Greenville, Ohio

Why don't we have a Rotary greeting? Instead of the hackneyed meaningless, "How is the world serving you?" let us substitute "How are you serving the world?" The words are quite similar, but what a difference in meaning and challenge.

As Destructive As the Bomb

C. W. GILCHRIST, *Rotarian*
Research Chemist
Charlotte, North Carolina

I cannot help wondering what the historians of the millennia hence will call this age of ours. Ask the present-day laymen what the greatest development of our century has been and they invariably answer, "The atomic bomb." Well, I don't think our century will be called the Atomic Age. If we or our enemies use the bomb, then our era could be called "the beginning of the dark ages," for the atmosphere would be supercharged for thousands of years. No, I believe our 20th Century will be called the "age of social and political invention." Some interpret that to mean socialism; and if we subscribe to it, in my humble opinion the danger can be just as destructive as the atomic bomb.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

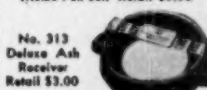
Geniality . . . Precious Quality

AMY S. ARDOVIN
President, Soroptimist Club
South Gate, California

Look to the busiest man to be of the most help! Look to the service man to be the most understanding and most willing! 'Tis said the man who had been helped out of the pit, in opening his eyes, couldn't speak, but looked hard at the pin in the lapel of the coat on the one assisting. He closed his eyes, knowing he was in kind hands—yes, it was a Rotarian! The most called upon man in the office still has the time to write that letter to his fellow Rotarian across the ocean for he feels he is doing his bit to help understand him better. Mr. Mencken and Sinclair Lewis a few decades ago derided the foibles of the businessman and there were indignant puffings from some Rotarians whom the shoe fitted. But the Clubs did not fold up. They grew in spite of this ridicule and the cataclysm of war. Rotarians are made of strong stuff and that strong stuff I think is geniality. It is a precious quality. Let's have even more of it. Thus and only thus is peace brought to the world, by men of goodwill, of sympathetic understanding, genuinely and sincerely working for the happiness of all.—*From an address before the Rotary Club of South Gate, California.*

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3,000 Miles—and Never a Quarrel

[Continued from page 23]

adjustment of differences at the Dardanelles. In a series of lectures at Cambridge University of Toronto, the International Joint Commission was made the subject of an address. The Prime Minister of Canada, W. L. Mackenzie King, has been instrumental in bringing it before statesmen of the League of Nations in Geneva. At the dedication of the Thousand Islands Bridge in 1938, the Canadian Premier built his address about the International Joint Commission and the Rush-Bagot Agreement as important bridges of international friendship and understanding, and monuments of international cooperation and goodwill.

"Aristide Briand, late Premier and Foreign Minister of France, on more than one occasion expressed the desire and hope that a similar commission might be created to deal with questions along the frontier between France and Germany. At the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Shanghai one of the delegates spoke of the Commission as an example of what might be accomplished between Japan and Soviet Russia in dealing with the vexed problem of the boundary between Siberia and Manchukuo."

The civilized nations of the earth are

more and more impressed with the fact that the indescribable destructiveness and horror of modern warfare necessitates the substitution of some other method of adjusting international differences. One of the greatest achievements of the International Joint Commission is the part it has played in drawing closer and closer together two powerful and friendly nations alike in fundamental institutions, social conditions, and spiritual aspirations.

And never before in nearly 40 years of service to both nations has the Commission been called upon to consider matters of such magnitude as those now on its agenda.

Among applications and references now before the Commission are:

A pollution reference covering the boundary waters at Sault Ste. Marie, the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair, the Detroit River, and the Niagara River, which is one of the pioneer efforts for correction and prevention of pollution. Measures expected to be recommended by the Commission for accomplishment by various agencies of the two Governments will form the basis for legislative action by the two countries and will lead to many millions of dollars' worth of pollution-abatement activity.

The Columbia River reference calls for a comprehensive investigation of the water resources of the Columbia River Basin to determine if development of the water resources for the purposes of navigation, flood control, irrigation, power development, and other purposes is feasible and in the interests of the two Governments. The reference calls for recommendations by the Commission as to the divisions of costs of such work between the two countries and the extent of indemnification in either country for damages which may result from the works. This investigation is of far-reaching significance and will effect development costing several billions of dollars extending over several decades into the future.

SIMILAR to the Columbia River reference are those of Waterton-Belly and the Souris-Red River references, while the Passamaquoddy reference calls for a preliminary investigation of the cost of making a complete survey of the proposed Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Development.

Public-works projects now or recently before the Commission, including those mentioned above along with Similkameen Dam, Libby Dam, and the proposed Passamaquoddy Project, would involve an expenditure of more than 2 billion dollars.

There is a reference before the Commission calling for investigation of air pollution from industries and vessels along the international section in the vicinity of Detroit, Michigan, and Windsor, Ontario, with recommendations as to remedial measures.

These and similar matters now before the Commission give an indication of the scope and character of its work today.

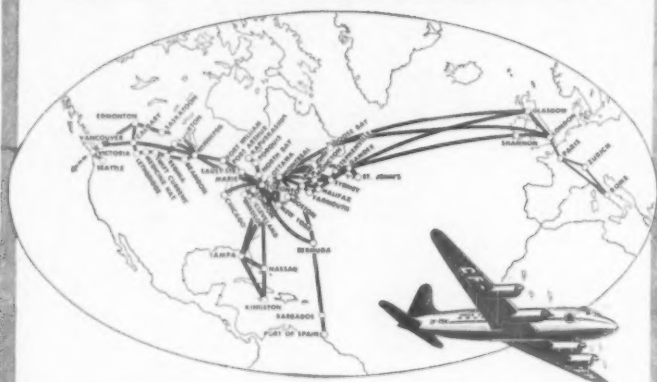
The Commission itself derives considerable satisfaction from noting the growing faith and confidence of both countries in its even-handed justice, bearing out the statement of former Canadian Premier Mackenzie King that in this "International Court" the Governments of the United States and Canada have:

"... established a set of general principles, and an international tribunal entrusted with the high task of applying these principles to specific questions arising from time to time between the two countries with a fair assurance that they would be determined with something of the finality and certainty which the domestic courts in each country achieve in their sphere."

Vicious Circle

Now up the attic stairs I haul
Storm windows I'll bring down next
Fall,
When I haul up and store away
The screens I'm bringing down today.
—JAY JAXON

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While two weary American tourists enjoy a "spot" of tea at a tourist reception center at Sarnia, Ont., Canada, a uniformed information official points out a scenic route to their next stop. The reception centers have been set up by the Canadian Government at international border points. Here the tourist can obtain free maps and booklets, can make—without charge—a 'phone call for hotel or motel reservations.

Abolish Union Seniority Rule?

Yes—It Weakens Economy—Says Guillermo Guajardo Davis

[Continued from page 24]

irrespective of how well their work is done. Our young man does have incentive, however. He wants to get married. But what good is the incentive if there is no way to apply it?

It appears that our young worker cannot better himself. He either must stay where he is or leave his job and worsen himself.

So, he stays in his job. He puts off marriage until his young lady at last threatens to lose interest. Then he marries. But on such a foundation, how can his marriage be secure or happy?

Meanwhile, he knows his work in the factory is better than that of many of the men who have been there longer than he, and it rankles him that they should receive a fatter pay envelope than he does. He becomes dissatisfied with his job. He has conflicts with the other workers. His home life is unhappy for it does not have a sound economic foundation. And what can he do about it? I submit that under the union seniority rule he can do nothing!

And how does this affect the employer? Certainly workers such as this young man are not efficient workers, for their hearts are not in their jobs. The worker's capacity is not fully used to the benefit of production, hence the seniority rule decreases the efficiency of production.

Further, the rule obstructs efficiency by forcing the employer to advance a man into a new job whether or not he

is fitted to do that job—if he has been in the plant long enough to have the seniority right to that advanced position. The companies are thereby obliged to train persons who lack the necessary background or abilities for a new type of work. This is costly both in time and in the efficiency of operation. To make up for this it becomes obligatory for the employer to employ more men than an efficient management policy would call for.

And, thirdly, the effects on society as a whole must be considered. When the costs of production go up, prices must of necessity go with them. So, in the long run, it is the ultimate consumer who pays for the seniority rule.

The seniority rule stifles at the very beginning the hope of the worker to better himself. Multiply this effect by thousands upon thousands of workers in industry and you can see the negative influence on society as a whole.

I could go on to list innumerable other disadvantages of union seniority: how it prevents the worker from finding work suitable to his age and health or training, how it prevents society from receiving the full benefits of technical change and industrial modernization, how it lowers rather than raises the level of salaries, how it retards the whole industrial process.

Confronted by this serious problem, the industrialists of Mexico are asking themselves how the rule ever came to

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be implanted so deeply in the philosophy of the labor unions. Some are inclined to believe that the principal factor was political, that it stems from the concept of the class struggle found in many unions which purposes to make industry inefficient in order to implement the so-called "revolution of the proletariat."

But, in spite of all this, our private companies—and many leaders of Government as well—have become con-

vinced that the tactics which have been employed by the labor unions do not necessarily reflect the original intentions of the workers or of the nation as a whole.

It is our hope that within the span of a few years we can get off this wrong road and find ourselves on a new, efficient, and progressive highway of Mexican industry which will advance us for the good of our workers and our entire nation.

Abolish Union Seniority Rule?

No—It Protects the Worker—Says Emil Rieve

(Continued from page 25)

he is not a gasket, properly replaced (in the name of efficiency) long before a failure could be expected. Yet he knows from experience that many employers, given a free hand, would treat him that way.

The worker also knows from experience how often the man or woman with no "pull" has been laid off, or denied advancement, in favor of a friend of the foreman or the purchasing agent's second cousin. He knows, too, that an aggressive critic of management, no matter what his performance, is frequently less desirable in the eyes of the boss than a subservient worker.

This is the sort of knowledge which led workers to organize into unions, and, once unions were established, led them to demand seniority protection. It explains why workers, through their unions, have resisted the "ability" qualification so dear to management; for once a management "ability" rating is introduced, the door is again open for the foreman's friend, the purchasing agent's second cousin, and the company stooge.

So much for the motivation behind seniority. Does it protect incompetents and reduce efficiency? The answer is still "No."

As I noted earlier, individual craftsmanship is not a factor of any importance in mass-production industry. Conscientious effort is certainly required; but once the job is mastered, and a worker is accepted as satisfactory for permanent duty—at which time his seniority is established—the differences between individuals are of no importance. The speed of production is governed by the machines; and so, with minor exceptions, is the quality. If there are any ordinary mass-production jobs which demand the full agility of youth, something's wrong with the manufacturing technique.

I do not deny that a time comes in the life of every worker when he cannot properly perform even the most reasonable work assignment. The seniority system does not contemplate freezing

these workers to their machines. Here is where adequate pension benefits, severance pay, or both must apply. But that has nothing to do with seniority as such.

If young people are to have the widest possible opportunity, and if the economy is to be flexible, we must achieve full employment and an ever-expanding national production. We cannot get either by dumping older workers to make room for new ones. It's just as bad for the young to support the old as for the old to support the young; we need jobs for all, and seniority is no bar to this goal.

Now, very briefly, I would like to discuss the special seniority problems of the craft unions. Here we have men and women whose skill is still important. They have other, and equally valid, reasons to demand seniority.

In the first place, the craft unions—unlike the industrial unions—themselves train the overwhelming majority of their members. A worker who holds a union card in the International Typographical Union, for instance, is warranted by the organization to be a skilled printer. Quite naturally the crafts do not want their standing diluted because some typist can learn the linotype keyboard; there is more than that to printing.

Thus the crafts are as interested in protecting the standards of their trade as they are in safeguarding their union—a position which has earned the support of the vast majority of their employers. Otherwise, taking into consideration the sporadic nature of most craft employment, the seniority principle is the same as that in industrial unions.

To sum up: The seniority system, as developed by American unions, recognizes that workers contribute to the general welfare in an amount exceeding the wages they are paid; and it protects these workers from arbitrary and capricious discrimination by employers who are tempted to confuse human beings with pieces of machinery.

Hobby Hitching Post

THERE was a time not so long ago when every stubble-faced male had his own shaving mug, either in his home or at the barber's. Today it's a different story. The shaving mug is not the omnipresent item it used to be. However, that statement does not apply to the home of ROTARIAN WILLIAM F. POWERS, of Chicago, Illinois. To find out why, read this story by him.

IT'S TRUE, of course, that many men still include a plain or fancy mug as a part of their shaving equipment. But habits have changed, and, generally speaking, the shaving mug no longer holds the position of prominence it once had as an indispensable item in male paraphernalia. For me, however, regardless of its outcast status, the shaving mug will always be a fascinating object. I have more than 200 of them, yet I still continue to search for certain types of mugs that will improve my collection.

As a manufacturers' representative in the field of barber supplies and other toiletry products, I have opportunities to obtain a shaving mug now and then that adds some unique aspect to my collection. About 100 of my mugs are of the "occupational" type, depicting the business or profession in which the owner was engaged. For example, the mug of the carpenter pictures a pair of dividers, a saw, and a square. Teamsters' mugs carry a horse-and-wagon picture, while others are similarly decorated with objects that indicate the owner was a doctor, fireman, lawyer, banker, and so on.

Some of my mugs carry portraits of their former owners, while others simply bear the owner's initials. Looking at the stern and mustached faces on some of the mugs takes one back to the latter part of the 19th Century when these products of the pottery art were in highest fashion and encourages exploration of an earlier time with which one may have had little or no contact. That is one of the virtues of collecting.

As adjuncts to my mug collection are two other fields in which my wife and I share an interest: lamps and glassware. In the lamp group are about 2,000 items made of iron, glass, brass, copper, and bronze. Some of the lamps date from the Washington and Lincoln periods of U. S. history, and are especially prized by both of us. Our glass display includes bottles, vases, pitchers, and bowls of many colors, some of European origin and all beautiful in design and pattern.

My collections have led me on pursuits into many fields—history, geography, sociology—and they have

taught me care and caution. Glassware, lamps, and shaving mugs are fragile!

What's Your Hobby?

THE HORSEHOSE GROOM will be glad to list it—if you'll just let him know. The only requirement: that you be a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family. The only request: that you acknowledge mail which comes your way.

Rocks: Peggy Udall (daughter of Rotarian)—collects unusual rocks; would like to trade with other collectors in the U.S.A. and correspond with others of similar interest; 1114 Oakdale Place, Santa Paula, Calif., U.S.A.

Match-Book Covers: Wade E. Leonard (10-year-old son of Rotarian)—collects paper match-book covers; will exchange; Jonesville, Mich., U.S.A.

Stamps; Picture Postcards: Marjorie Prescott (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—collects stamps and picture postcards; will exchange; Pleasant St., Whitefield, N. H., U.S.A.

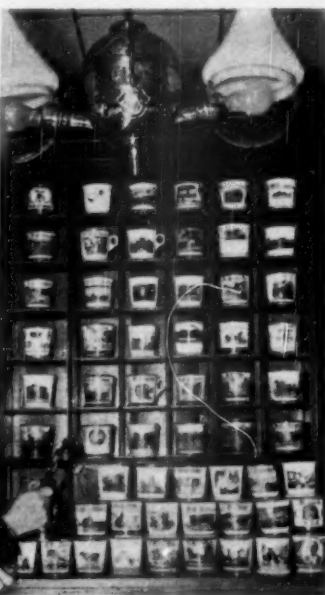
Postmarks: David Vandersall (14-year-old son of Rotarian)—collects postmarks; interested in receiving those with unusual names or from comparatively unknown towns in the U.S.A.; 553 S. Main St., Amherst, Ohio, U.S.A.

Match Covers; Flying: Sheila Cronin (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—collects match-book covers and is interested in flying; would like to correspond with others aged 13-24 of similar interests; Prescott House, Lawrence General Hospital, Lawrence, Mass., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: The following have indicated "pen pals" as their hobby interest: Pat Blackie (daughter of Rotarian)—would like to correspond with boys and girls aged 14-16; interested in stamps, reading, sports; 213 Forbury Rd., St. Clair, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Genell Overmyer (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—desires pen friends in all parts of the world; 2317 W. Broadway, Muskogee, Okla., U.S.A.

—THE HORSEHOSE GROOM



Rotarian Powers and a part of his mug collection.

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Stripped Gears

My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, The Rotarian Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. The following is a favorite of Mrs. John C. Woodworth, wife of a Pendleton, Oregon, Rotarian.

A recruit from the Carolina hills was having his first session of guard duty. The commanding officer of the post appeared. The rookie halted him. The "C. O." had gone only a few paces when the sentry again cried, "Halt!" The officer crossly demanded, "What's the idea? I just did identify myself!"

"I've got my orders," replied the guard stubbornly. "I am supposed to holler, 'Halt!' three times and then shoot. You're on your second halt now!"

Rural Note

Higgeldy, piggeldy

My black hen;

Her husband serves

As my Big Ben.

—ROTARIAN ORVILLE E. REED

Caperin' Cakes

Here are ten cakes walking around in disguise. How many of them do you recognize?

1. Sixteen-ounce cake.
2. Mrs. Calvert cake.
3. Satan's lunch.
4. Gabriel's dinner.
5. Sheer crepe cake.
6. Inebriated cake.
7. "Shooter" cake.
8. "Old Soak" cake.
9. Stunted cake.
10. Topsy-turvy cake.

This quiz was submitted by Stewart Schenley, of Monaca, Pennsylvania.

Come and Get It!

How many of these items can you get your mental teeth into?

1. One only of these can rightly be called native to China: chop suey . . . chowmein . . . egg fooyoung . . . chow dog.
2. In Australia, cooks prefer a certain part of the kangaroo for soup making. It is the neck . . . hocks . . . tail . . . pouch.
3. That thick fog known as a "pea souper" is woefully familiar to citizens of one of these places: Glasgow . . . Montreal . . . Dublin . . . London.
4. On a Riverside, California, street stands a living monument to American horticulture and the industry it created. This is a navel orange . . . papaya . . . lemon . . . valencia orange tree.

5. The berries of the coffee tree—dried, roasted, and ground—were first used as a beverage in Turkey . . . Java . . . Abyssinia . . . Brazil.

6. Referred to for centuries as their national flower by the Welsh is the artichoke . . . leek . . . onion . . . garlic.

7. One of our common vegetables may be said to enrich the soil it grows in as well as the gardener. It is rutabagas . . . beans . . . cauliflower . . . celery.

8. Hunters of the delicious gwedoc of the Pacific Northwest are wise in going after them with a wire snare . . . gill net . . . shot gun . . . long-handled shovel.

9. Our deeply respected friend of festive tables, the turkey, hailed originally from Turkey in Asia . . . Mexico . . . Chile . . . Florida.

10. How about spotting the gate crasher at this party: Jonathan . . . Spitzenberg . . . Chester White . . . Grimes Golden.

This quiz was submitted by Roland Ryder-Smith, of Seattle, Washington.

The answers to these quizzes will be found on the following page.

Congratulations

I saw them waiting for a train,
He, distinguished, tall and slim,
With lightly frosted hair and she,
Just shoulder high, her hat a whim,
A fantasy, I heard their laughter
Mingling, rippling, like a song,
Saw the joy of their togetherness
And thought, they've not been married long.

A friend called out, "Congratulations"—
(I smugly thought, yes, I was right)
Then heard their happy, murmured,
"Thank you,"
And, "Twenty years ago tonight."
—ELIZABETH REEVES HUMPHREYS

Twice Told Tales

A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it.—Shakespeare.

Boss: "Why are you going to quit, Bill? Are your wages too low?"

Bill: "The wages are okeh, but I'm keeping a horse out of a job."—The Summit, REVELSTOKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

Perhaps the real basis for most gripes about the younger generation is that we no longer belong to it.—The Gab Bag, CISCO, TEXAS.

It is a proved theory that successful men are likely to show resourcefulness at an early age. This story concerns a wealthy man who, when he was a boy, walked into a farmer's melon patch and

asked the price of a fine big fruit. "That's 40 cents," said the farmer. "I have only 4 cents," the boy told him. "Well," smiled the farmer and winked at his hired hand as he pointed to a very small and very green melon. "How about that one?" "Fine. I'll take it," the boy said, "but don't cut it off the vine yet. I'll call for it in a week or so."—*The Weekly Broadcaster*, WELCH, WEST VIRGINIA.

"Is she making him a good wife?" "I wouldn't say so, but she is certainly making him a good husband!"—*Oak Leaves*, CHICO, CALIFORNIA.

A patron wearing a hearing aid entered a cab and the driver remarked, "Those things any good?"

The patron replied, "I would be lost without it."

"Must be tough to be hard of hearing," sympathized the cabbie. "Oh, well," added the cabbie, "nearly all of us have something the matter one way or another. Take me, for instance. I can hardly see!"—*Rotary Reminder*, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

An efficiency expert stalked into a Washington office. He walked up to two clerks and asked the first, "What do you do here?"

The clerk, fed up with red tape, buck passing, office politics, forms, and, above all, efficiency experts, answered: "I don't do a thing."

The efficiency expert nodded, made a note, then said to the second clerk,

"And you—what is your job here?"

The second clerk, a fellow sufferer, said, "I don't do a thing, either."

The efficiency expert's ears perked up. "Hmm," he said, "duplication."—*The Summit*, REVELSTOKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

The average man now lives 30 years longer than he did in 1880. He has to in order to get his taxes paid.—*Rotary Letter*, MAUI, HAWAII.

Lines for Any Husband

At evening you come home and say
"It's been a hard and weary day,"
Then you retire behind your paper,
Your pipe sends forth a heavy vapor,
Your dog lies at your feet and sheds
Or chews your slipper into shreds,
The radio is loudly singing,
Ashes to the floor go winging,
Then with a smoky halo round your head
You yawn and say, "It's nearly time for bed."
And yet without you, life would cease to be.
For the world begins at 6 o'clock for me!

—MARY ELLEN TAYLOR STELLING

Answers to Quizzes on Page 62

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (D) 5. (C) 6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. (C) 10. (A) 11. (B) 12. (D) 13. (A) 14. (C) 15. (B) 16. (D) 17. (A) 18. (C) 19. (B) 20. (D) 21. (A) 22. (C) 23. (B) 24. (D) 25. (A) 26. (C) 27. (B) 28. (D) 29. (A) 30. (C) 31. (B) 32. (D) 33. (A) 34. (C) 35. (B) 36. (D) 37. (A) 38. (C) 39. (B) 40. (D) 41. (A) 42. (C) 43. (B) 44. (D) 45. (A) 46. (C) 47. (B) 48. (D) 49. (A) 50. (C) 51. (B) 52. (D) 53. (A) 54. (C) 55. (B) 56. (D) 57. (A) 58. (C) 59. (B) 60. (D) 61. (A) 62. (C) 63. (B) 64. (D) 65. (A) 66. (C) 67. (B) 68. (D) 69. (A) 70. (C) 71. (B) 72. (D) 73. (A) 74. (C) 75. (B) 76. (D) 77. (A) 78. (C) 79. (B) 80. (D) 81. (A) 82. (C) 83. (B) 84. (D) 85. (A) 86. (C) 87. (B) 88. (D) 89. (A) 90. (C) 91. (B) 92. (D) 93. (A) 94. (C) 95. (B) 96. (D) 97. (A) 98. (C) 99. (B) 100. (D)

Limerick Corner

Appetite jaded? Tired of reading? Wish radio and television were a thing of the past? Fed up with pulling only weeds out of the garden? What you need is a change—such as writing a limerick, or at least the first four lines of one. Why not do so—then send them to The Fixer in care of *The Rotarian* Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois? If your contribution is selected as the limerick-contest entry of the month, he'll send you \$5. The very thought of it can be the spur which may bring fame.

The winning limerick this month (see below) comes from Mrs. L. B. Thomas, wife of a Hood River, Oregon, Rotarian. Now it needs a last line. Send yours to The Fixer. If it is selected as one of the "ten best," you will receive \$2. The closing date is August 15.

TWING TUNE

A Rotarian named Algernon Twing
Went around with his arm in a sling.
When asked why it was,
He answered, "Because

PET'S GET

When Mrs. New-Wed—told about in this corner of *The Rotarian* for February—saw her new hubby's pay, her reaction took the form of a well-known question. Sympathetic friends helped her out with

last lines. Here is the verse—in case it has slipped your mind:

Said Mrs. New-Wed in dismay
When hubby brought home his first pay,
"Oh, goodness, my pet,
Is this all we get?"

Here are the "ten best" last lines, according to The Fixer:

This means it's all work and no play!"
(F. L. Cooper, member of the Rotary Club of Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada.)

If so, one of us surely can't stay!"
(Edgar G. Stanley, member of the Rotary Club of Great Yarmouth, England.)

I've a good mind to throw it away!"
(Lucius Hannon, member of the Rotary Club of Cartersville, Georgia.)

Why, that wouldn't feed a starved jay!"
(C. J. Beckley, member of the Rotary Club of Thornbury, Ontario, Canada.)

Romance plopped like a punctured soufflé.
(Mrs. H. Cleo Burris, wife of a Redlands, California, Rotarian.)

Still in love, nothing more did she say.
(A. F. Lacuyer, member of the Rotary Club of Ellis, Kansas.)

Then she crumbled, like papier-mâché,
(Mrs. E. B. Boileau, wife of a Pomona, California, Rotarian.)

I'm accustomed to eating each day."
(Harold G. Gaunt, member of the Rotary Club of Atlantic City, New Jersey.)

We'll "eat like a horse"—this IS "hay."
(William E. Zacher, member of the Rotary Club of Lebanon, Pennsylvania.)

"Devalued," was all he could say.
(H. R. Sutcliffe, President of the Rotary Club of Barnes, England.)



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Last Page Comment

POETS HAVE ALWAYS been partial to June. Tenderly they've praised its leaves, nights, roses, and perfect days, as which nothing is so rare. A modern lyric goes at it more forthrightly, however, asserting that "June, June, June is busting out all over." Now, invert that to make it read that things are, er, bursting out all over in June, and you will have the feel of the month in "the Rotary world."

THERE'S OUR CONVENTION in Detroit, for instance—June 18-22. It will be a new kind of Convention for Rotary, as J. Edd McLaughlin explains, but it will continue the warm tradition of bringing thousands of people from many lands together for a week of fellowship, discussion, and planning. Just before the Convention come the International Assembly and Rotary Institute in Chicago, and the return of Rotary's President, Percy Hodgson, from a flying trip to Europe, Africa, and Asia.

THERE'S A BABY EXPECTED in June, too. It is a French edition of this Magazine to be called *LE ROTARIEN*—but you saw the happy birth announcement on page 31. And now on the eve of June most of Rotary's 7,000 Clubs are selecting their officers for 1950-51.

TO THE PRESIDENTS-TO-BE is going a letter from Rotary's General Secretary, Phillip Lovejoy, listing some of the tools they will find useful on their big new job. "The greatest and most vital of the resources and tools at your disposal is, however, YOU," Secretary Phil concludes. "The integration of your experience in Rotary and your vision of what is possible in Rotary and your energy and your devotion to Rotary will result in dynamic leadership of your Rotary Club this coming year."

TO OCTAVUS ROY COHEN we extend a cordial welcome to these columns. It is a welcome

warmed not alone by admiration for the short stories which have brought him fame, but by his friendly understanding of Rotary stemming from fellowship he once shared with the Club of Birmingham, Alabama. His story starting on page 8 should be properly subtitled "A Little Drama from Real Life"—for it is just that. It could also be tabbed a sermon, we suppose, for by the parable method it points up a moral pertinent to these days when tempers and words flare so easily. This leads us to wonder if you would like more stories—even fiction—in

THOU shalt unite the citizens of one place with another, nation with nation, group with group, and in general all men among ourselves, and so not only weld this society more secure, but form universal brotherhood.

—St. Augustine (?-604).

Apostle of the English in a charge to the monks of his order.

THE ROTARIAN. Let us hear from you—*pro* or *con*. If the consensus is favorable, we'll see what can be done.

MESSRS. HERRIOT, EDEN, and Ziemer tell this month how Europe is struggling for unity, how it is working to restore its shattered national economies. To the thousands of Rotarians of the region, cut off from each other during the war years, the bettering conditions mean, for just one thing, a new opportunity to visit back and forth over their borders. So noted Walter Panzar, Assistant Secretary in charge of Rotary's Continental European Office in Switzerland, in a recent report. Rotarians from other countries show up in numbers at most of the large Clubs, he says. Inter-country meetings, too, are frequent. One in Gardone, Italy, brought together Rotarians from eight lands, and one in Hamburg,

Germany, saw almost the entire membership of the Rotary Club of Aabenraa, Denmark, present. There's stress, too, on the exchange of youth—Rotarians of The Netherlands gathering 69 young folks from 12 countries together at Hilversum last Summer for ten days of educative tours, sports, and friendly acquaintance. And there is especially keen interest in Vocational Service, with the Four-Way Test and Rotary's book *Service Is My Business* coming into ever-wider use. A French Rotarian, Secretary Panzar adds, became so enthusiastic over the book that he translated it into French and a Committee of French Rotarians sat down to study it with a view to its publication by Rotary International. Such news from Europe—and there's more of it in *Rotary Reporter*, as you noticed—is good to hear... but not surprising. In nation after nation that is coming up the hard road back, Rotarians help to inspire the ranks with optimism, ideas, and encouragement.

MENTIONING

Service Is My Business—which, by the way, will theme the Detroit Convention—reminds us of a story. We have a salesman friend whose line is neon signs. Not so long ago he submitted a bid per a chain-store manager's specifications, closing his letter with these words: "I do not, however, recommend this proposition." The proposal was satisfactory, so the unbelieving purchaser asked, "Why don't you approve? Don't you want to sell us?"

The salesman did—but explained he really was selling not signs but satisfaction. He had made a study, had learned that the proposed sign would violate a city ordinance, and would have far less visibility range than would another type with higher elevation. Naturally, he made his sale—and presently had all the sign business of the chain in his territory.

"You practiced Rotary Vocational Service," we told our salesman friend.

"Vocational Service?" said he. "Never heard of it."

-your Editors

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Chas C Bartlett

Treasurer, REX-O-graph, Inc.



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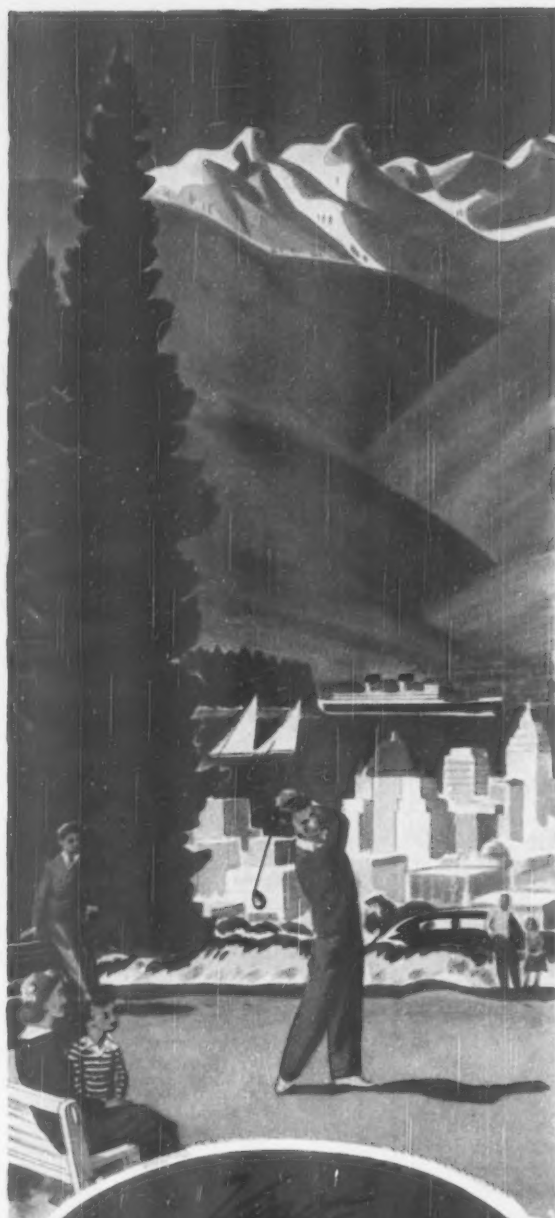
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